The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Disloyalty Among the Government Employes.

Startling Developments of the Potter Investigating Committee.

Five Hundred Persons in the Departments Disloyal to the Government.

Secretary Chase's Financial Scheme in Disfavor with Congress.

The New Secretary of War on Duty To-Day.

Departure of General Lane and Staff for Kansas.

Bad Weather and Bad Roads in Virginia.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 19.

DISLOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The Potter Committee, appointed by the House to investigate the fidelity of clerks and other employes of the Government about Washington, have suspended their labors and are preparing their report. It will be very long, and must create much excitement in the country, as the Committee have come to the conclusion that at least five hundred persons employed in the Departments here are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to see Jeff. Davis in possession of Washington. The report will be very severe upon Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, showing that Jacob Thompson's old disunion clerk and his own (Smith's), family and friends draw two-thirds of the salaries in his Department. They charge that Mr. Smith and at least one other Secretary have treated the respectful inquiries of a Congressional Committee with contempt, and balked their efforts to purge the public service of traitors. The sympathies of the country will be with the Committee, for the people know that the Government has been harassed and nearly ruined by spies in Washington. The report will be finished this week, and published at an early day.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Stanton certainly enters upon his duties as Secretary of War to-morrow.

THE NEW TARIFF DUTIES.

The Secretary of Treasury yesterday decided that teas on shipboard prior to the passage of the Tariff act are entitled to entry free of duty.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. LANE AND STAFF.

Gen. Lane and staff left for Kansas this afternoon.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The financial scheme devised by Mr. Chase and the Bank Presidents, grows daily in disfavor with Congress. There seems no probability, whatever, of its adoption.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have for several weeks past been engaged in the examination of the thirteen or fourteen hundred army appointments of all grades, made by the President during the recess, and which have been submitted by him for confirmation. Early this week, that body will consider, in Executive session, such of them as have received the favorable action of the Committee. The number of Brigadier-Generals is nearly seventy, including the recent appointments of N. J. T. Dana, of Minnesota, and James Shields, of California. All the Brigadier-Generals will now be recommended for confirmation, with the exception of twelve or fourteen, and these will be reserved for further consideration by the Committee.

It is believed that good habits and morals, as much as competency and bravery, have not been overlooked in the examination of all the appointments' In some cases of doubt the Committee have been voluntarily supplied with documents in order to aid them in coming to a favorable conclusion.

THE SUTLERS AND THE ALLOTMENT LAW.

The sutlers hereabouts have printed and are circulating in the camps a paper denouncing the allotment law of Congress as a swindle by the Government. It is ruining the sutlers' profits to have the soldiers save their pay and send it home to their families. This impudent protest of the sutlers against a humane law of Congress excited universal indignation. Senator Wilson will bring the matter before the Senate to-morrow, and it is thought that Congress will immediately sweep the sutlerships from the army.

A SUTLER DISCHARGED.

A sutler of a regiment in Gen. Sumner's Division detected last week in discrediting Treasury Notes and taking them at a discount from soldiers, was peremptorily expelled from camp, by the Colonel's orders.

GEN. SUMNER RECOVERED.

Gen. Sumner has so nearly recovered from the effects of his late accident that he will resume active duty in command of his Division this week.

OUR TROOPS AT PORT ROYAL.

It is now said that Gen. Sherman simply obeyed orders in not advancing immediately into the interior after landing at Port Royal. It was the purpose of Government to make a permanent and impregnable base of operations about Beaufort.

BAD WEATHER AND BAD ROADS.

It has rained here all day. The snow and rain of the past week have put the roads in Virginia in terrible condition. Locomotion is almost impossible. The small streams are swollen. The Potomac is rising rapidly, and bearing down trees on its bosom.

A QUARREL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Last night, Capts. McHenry and Chapman, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, quarreled at Alexandria, while intoxicated. Gen. Montgomery ordered their arrest, whereupon one of them fired at him twice with a revolver, missing him. They were then arrested, and put in irons. Both were formerly members of the bar in high standing in Pittsburgh.

MARSHAL LAMON'S JAIL REGULATIONS.

Complaints have been made relative to the jail regulations of Col. Lamon, Marshal for the District of Columbia, who acted under the advice of high legal authority. It appears the reasons for the regulations have either been misunderstood or his motives not known, in requiring members of Congress to procure passes from the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House. It was to facilitate rather than obstruct their entrance into that heretofore unattractive institution, by thus making known to the prison guards the official standing of the visitors, and securing their prompt admission.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Government have dispatches from our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Corwin. He is of oppinion that in the present distracted condition of affairs in that country no treaty can be made acceptable to our Government. The project of the one which he took with him, and presented, has failed, and he does not think it worth while to negotiate upon that subject. He is anxious to return home on account of his health. Our interest will be intirely safe in the hands of our Consul and Secretary of Legation. The people are consolidating and are determined to resist to the last the allied invasion.

TREASON IN HIGH PLACES.

From the Washington Globe.

If the war for the Union fail, its failure will probably be caused more by treason than by force of arms. There is every reason to believe that the success of the rebellion hitherto has been secured almost wholly by treasonable communications from trusted men in our own ranks or employed in the management of military affairs. Many such communications are known to have been made, and many more are suspected to have been made, ever since the beginning of the war. Again and again the Confederates have boasted of their previous knowledge of all the movements of our armies; and many facts have proved their boasts true. We have just learned a most astounding circumstance, which may well make every patriot's heart sink in dismay, and almost in despair. An officer of high character has informed us that, to his knowledge, on the day when the *Pensacola* ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, and before the usual hour for communicating the countersign of the day to our pickets opposite one of those batteries, the rebel pickets boastfully shouted the correct countersign across the river, and added: "The *Pensacola* is coming down to-night!" What does this fact prove? *It proves that the countersigns which are sent from the War Department to our camps, are made known to the rebels by traitors in confidential positions in or near that Department, and that other information in reference to contemplated movements of our naval forces is likewise communicated to the enemy!* What is to be the end of all this? Can there not be some purification of the departments, so as to save our country from the destruction that must otherwise result from such fearful treachery? The depressing fact is known that preference for the Southern rebellion, or base corruption, has led officers of Government to carry on, unsuspected, correspondence with the rebels to an extent unknown and undiscoverable. Shall no effort be made to unmask these vile traitors? If discovered, shall we "swear them and let them go," or shall we rather hang them to the first lamppost? If ever a crime deserved summary and extreme punishment, surely such a base betrayal of confidence as is shown by such acts should be most promptly and severely visited with the law's heaviest penalties. Whether prompted by love of the rebellion, or by bribes offered by the enemy, or by a mercenary wish to prolong the war, and profit by plundering the Government and the poor soldiers, such treason—aggravated a thousand-fold by the confidence reposed in the traitors—merits everlasting shame and contempt, and should receive such punishment—torture even—as will make the boldest forever shrink from following the base example.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebels Captured—A Reconnoissance from Newport's News—The Enemy's Pickets Driven In.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Jan. 18.

Two rebels were taken prisoners last night by Company F, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. The first was a man who has a pass from Gen. Wool admitting him within our lines. He has for some time past supplied himself with shoes, &c., which he has disposed of to the enemy, and with gold and silver, which he has sold at a premium. He was taken at his house from under two beds. He will be sent to the Rip Raps. The other case was that of a private, who, from papers upon him, appeared to be on a visit to his home on furlough.

Seven companies of the New-York Second Regiment, on a reconnoissance last night from Newport's News, drove in the enemy's pickets, and discovered their position at a distance of twelve miles from Camp Butler. They brought in a lame man, who has hitherto enjoyed the protection of our troops in consequence of his infirmity. There is reason to believe that he has lately had treasonable correspondence with the rebels.

RELIEF OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The citizens of the State of New-York now residing in Washington, have formed a Society under the name of "The New-York Soldiers' Relief Association," for the purpose of receiving and distributing among our soldiers such contributions of hospital stores, clothing, or other articles, as may be forwarded for their benefit, and generally giving attention to their wants and necessities.

A Committee is appointed, whose duty it will be to visit the Express office every day, and take charge of the boxes or parcels that may be sent by the Aid Societies in New-York, or by individuals, and remove them to a store-room in the Patent-office building, which has been secured for this purpose, and which will be under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Society.

But in order to facilitate the delivery of donations and prevent miscarriage, &c., it is desirable that all freight charges should be prepaid, and the packages should be marked

"Donations to New-York Soldiers,
Care of the New-York Soldiers' Relief Association,
Washington, D. C."

Committees are also appointed to visit all the camps and hospitals in this vicinity, and report the condition of the soldiers to the Executive Committee, to enable them to make a proper distribution of such donations as are not directed specifically to individuals or regiments.

Such an arrangement as the foregoing, it is thought, will save our brave men from many vexatious delays in getting their goods.

Yours truly, IRA HARRIS, President.
John S. Poler, Secretary.

Other papers please copy.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

The schooner *Emily*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, is taking in an assorted cargo, consisting of brandies, wines, lager bier, dried fish, and various other small stores for Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

The ship *Elwood Walter*, lying at Ford's dock, Brooklyn, has been chartered by the Government.

The brig *Yankee Blade*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, will sail for Fort Pickens about the 24th inst., with provisions and lumber.

The schooner *George Bartal*, also lying at the pier foot of Murray-street, will soon sail for Fortress Monroe, with a cargo of hay and straw.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River, is coaling, and will take in a cargo of provisions and war material for Beaufort, N. C.

NAVAL AFFAIRS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The gunboat *Rhode Island* starts to-morrow for Boston.

The steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* did not leave yesterday for the Gulf, but will probably get off to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

Preparations of the Rebels at New-Orleans—The Pressure of the Blockade—Anxiety to have it Raised—Want of Enthusiasm for the Rebel Cause—The Rebel Troops at Pensacola—Further Particulars of the Second Engagement, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

United States Steamer R. R. Cuyler,
Off Fort Pickens, Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

As the old year slowly and surely rolls from us, to be numbered with the ages that have gone before it, and are now enwrapped in their eternal sleep, your correspondent assumes a position to detail to you the items of news that have recently come into his possession.

The Confederate authorities, apprehending an attack on the City of New-Orleans, have sent large reinforcements there within the past three weeks, and recent orders compel every man that is physically able to bear arms, to belong to some military organization. Recruiting offices are numerous, and large posters, wherein extra inducements are offered to volunteers, are to be seen in countless numbers in all portions of the city. The work of recruiting, however, is very unsatisfactory, as but few are to be found who are willing to enlist in the rebel army, and receive shinplasters and miserable food in payment for services. So much discouragement and so many obstacles have befallen the officers engaged in this business, they have become perfectly disgusted with the whole matter, and lament the utter absence of any manifestation of popular enthusiasm attending the prosecution of the war, by the fighting citizens of this city. They have advised that drafting should be resorted to, and all those not desired for home protection should be taken, and sent to swell the army of their country. This idea is not at all relished by the citizens—in fact, it has produced the greatest dissatisfaction among them, and they have already remonstrated against the enforcing of any such arbitrary proceeding. If it is carried out, trouble and disturbances of magnitude will ensue—at least, such is the opinion of my informant.

The work of constructing defences for the city is going on, and many of them are admirably arranged, to protect it from invaders from the sea. What the authorities greatly desire, and affirm they must have, are floating batteries of strength and heavy armament, that they may raise the blockade of their port. They admit it is hermetically sealed to the commerce of the world, and although they trust some foreign Power will hold out its strong hand and give them relief, they say they must not be inactive themselves, but each and all should coöperate to adopt such measures that before many months should roll round they could make a bold, desperate and effectual effort to break it, and rid their waters of the enemy. They argue that if their ports were open cotton could and would go to England and France, and when it began to move, every department of their Government would feel a thrill as if an electric spark had shot through and through it. That their commerce may be restored, it is proposed to form a Naval Board of five, to be appointed by the Governor of the State, to provide suitable war vessels to accomplish that object. When these are furnished them they vow they will drive the "cursed Yankee" blockaders into the kingdom come, or some other pleasant region. They are feeling the effects of their great folly and the contrast between their levees last year and that now presented makes them heart-sick, and they cry aloud for help.

The free market is still in operation, and the number fed from it increases weekly. There is much suffering existing among some of the families of the soldiers, and applications for relief from starvation are hourly made by those in this lamentable situation.

The vessels blockading the port of New-Orleans are as follows: At the Southwest Pass, the frigate *Colorado*; at the East Pass, the *Vincennes*; at Pass-a-l'Outre, the gunboat *Mississippi*, and the bark *Kingfisher*. All of these vessels are very efficient, particularly the bark, last mentioned. She has done excellent service since she was purchased by the Government, and when opportunity occurs will distinguish herself. Her dimensions are: Length of deck, 121 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 28 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 4 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 450 tons. She carries four heavy guns, one being a rifle capable of throwing a very heavy shot some 4½ miles.

In addition to the excessive prices existing in New-Orleans, which I have given you in former letters, I append the following: Salt pork, 44 cents per pound; bacon, 50 cents per pound; sugar, (the poorest quality,) 30 cents per pound; tea, 70 cents per pound; coffee, 85 cents per pound; pepper, $1 per pound; potatoes, $16 to $18 per barrel; lard, 35 cents per pound. Clothing is as scarce as ever, and it requires a man of great pluck to stipulate for a new coat, costing as they do in many instances $75 and $80 apiece. Good vests are worth a small fortune, and pants cost $30 and $40. There are no bags in market, and rope cannot be obtained for love nor money.

From a perfectly reliable source, I have learned the following very interesting particulars relative to our neighbor, the town of Pensacola. There are at present in the city, rebel troops to the number of 18,000. They are all very well armed with rifles, and each soldier carries a bowie knife, some of them being eighteen inches in length, making a formidable appearance. The troops are in a very imperfect state of discipline, poorly paid, and very meagerly fed. Much dissatisfaction is existing, owing to the fact that the commanding officers will not grant the privates furloughs. Many represent that they left homes at a moment's notice, leaving wives and children but poorly provided for, and after remaining in a state of total inactivity, for eight months, are denied the privilege of seeing their friends. They contend that dying wives and famishing children should be attended to in preference to an enemy, and some predict that if a more liberal policy is not speedily adopted, it will have a telling effect in thinning the ranks of their army, particularly that portion there situated. The soldiers are dressed in various hues of homespun jean, and their rations consist of bacon, beans, rice and corn meal—all in limited quantities; they have no coffee nor sugar. As a substitute for these luxuries, they use burnt corn for coffee, and molasses for sugar. They are troubled exceedingly at the scarcity of salt, as they cannot season their food. A sack of salt is worth some $17 and $18, and it is a difficult matter to find it at that price.

Many of the rebel troops are daily expressing confidence in their ability to whip the Yankees, but it is believed that many of them still love the Union and the Constitution, and if an opportunity presented itself they would at once avow their sentiments. The rebels have two batteries between Fort Barrancas and the Navy-yard, and another battery between Barrancas and the lighthouse, also one near Fort McRea. These batteries are all provided with superior English rifle cannon and mortars, and it is to be feared that their long range will give us much trouble at some future time.

There is considerable sickness in the army at Pensacola, and deaths are occurring rapidly. The principal diseases are small-pox, measles, typhoid fever and fever and ague.

That excellent vessel, the *South Carolina*, Lieut. Hopkins, commanding, is lying near us. She is well officered, and has a crew of 125 men, who will, if necessary, die for the cause under which they have enrolled themselves. I have been so fortunate as to obtain the correct particulars of the dimensions of the hull and machinery of this admirable gunboat, and I deem them of sufficient interest to annex them. They are as follows: Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 34 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 25 feet; draft of water when loaded, 13 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,150 tons. Her frame is of wrought iron plates, half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and fastened in the strongest possible manner with rivets three-quarters of an inch in diameter every 2, 2¼ and 2½ inches. Her floors are molded 4½ inches, sided half of an inch, and are 18 inches apart at centres. She has five vertical kelsons, each 17 inches in depth. Her bunkers are of iron, and her water-ways, which are of white pine, are 24 by 14 inches. Her rig is that of a brigantine. She is fitted with a vertical direct acting engine, having one cylinder 64 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet 8 inches. She is also supplied with one tubular boiler, and her propeller is of cast iron. She was built in Boston in the year 1860 by Messrs. Harrison, Loring & Co.

There is not a soul upon our vessel to-day who is not thinking of home and its kindred associations. They are far away where the dear scenes of that place can only be a remembrance. Many of them are thinking of their brothers and fathers, who are, perchance, sleeping on the earth beneath the raw winds and cold rains of Winter, or alone and dismal on the distant midnight outpost, or tossing in the tumult of battle, or perhaps, the light of their eyes gone forever. But they remember that war, when it is honest, earnest war, has its redeeming features; and they remember, too, that our country is passing through a fearful trial, such as it has but once before felt, and they are content. They glory in being so fortunate as to be beneath the proud folds of our flag, and there they will ever continue to be, whether it is in the hour of victory, in the hour of conflict, or in the hour of reverse.

Evening is approaching, and I must close. Perhaps I will have an opportunity of adding additional intelligence ere the *Rhode Island* leaves us. If so, will gladly do it. The *R. R. Cuyler* sends happy greetings North, and her good old crew chaunt with deeper meaning than ever before,

"Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let it die."

Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

The *Rhode Island* leaves us to-day, and by her I will endeavor to append certain particulars in relation to a pleasant "set to" between Fort Pickens and the rebel forts and batteries, which took place yesterday. During the morning the little rebel steamer, so long obnoxious to the eyes of our vessels before Pensacola, came out of the harbor and steered for the Navy-yard. The action of those on board was so impudent that Col. Brown's patience gave way, and as the vessel approached Fort Pickens order was given to fire upon her, which was done, causing her to instantly take the "back track." The fire from Pickens was at once answered from all the rebel batteries mentioned above, and the engagement became general. The firing was maintained throughout the day and night. Pickens during the latter portion of it saluting them with its 13-inch mortars. The firing of the enemy was remarkable for its accuracy, and countless numbers of shell fell inside of Fort Pickens, but no damage of any account was done. Our side returned the compliment with equal effect, damaging Fort Barrancas considerably.

The scene during the night was beautiful in the extreme. Every shell could be traced by its fiery tail as it went whizzing through the air, and its explosion could also be seen. At 10½ P. M., a fire broke out in the Navy-yard, which soon became an extensive conflagration. It raged with unabated fury all night, consuming, it is thought, most of the buildings in the Navy-yard, and the larger part, if not all, the town of Woolsey, which adjoins the yard.

Several of our vessels were present, but took no part in the bombardment, and it is just as well that they did not. Nothing could have been gained, but probably much would have been lost.

There were but few accidents of a serious nature, in fact, none worthy of record.

The *Rhode Island* is leaving and I must stop. This vessel is doing excellent service in her peculiar way, and her visit here has sent joy to the heart of many a salt-pork consumer. Her officers are gentlemen in every particular, and the care they take of letters, packages, papers, &c., intrusted to them by our friends North, is worthy of all commendation. I have been enabled to collect the particulars of this gallant craft; they are as follows: Length on deck, 235 feet; length at load line, 233 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet 3 inches; do. to spar deck, 20 feet 9 inches; draft of water when loaded, 12 feet; tonnage, 1,440 tons. Her frame is of white oak, live oak, &c., &c., and is square fastened with copper and treenails in the securest manner. Her floors are molded 15 inches, sided, 14 inches, and are 30 inches apart from centres. Her bunkers are of wood, and her keel is 11 inches in depth. Her rig is that of a schooner, and the area of her immersed section at load-draft is 371 square feet. She is fitted with a vertical beam-engine, with 1 cylinder, 71 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 12 feet. The maximum pressure of steam used is 30 pounds. She is also supplied with two return flue-boilers, whose lengths are 26 feet, and their breadth is 12 feet 2 inches. They have a grate surface of 225 square feet, and a heating surface of 5,426 square feet. Her paddle-wheels are 28 feet in diameter, and the blades are 10 feet in length; they are 12 inches in depth and 24 in number. The *Rhode Island* was built in New-York, by Messrs. J. A. Westervelt & Sons, in 1860, and her machinery was constructed by the Allaire Iron Works.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Advance of Our Troops to South Carrollton—The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate Bowling Green.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Jan. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says four Indiana Regiments in the Green River column have advanced to South Carrollton and will soon occupy Rochester. This is directly in the route to Bowling Green. Gen. Buell is concentrating a powerful force at Green River, and it is said he is now ready for a forward movement. The rebels at and about Bowling Green are destroying the Railroad, felling trees across the track, and doing everything to retard the progress of our army. It is said they are making every preparation to evacuate that place on the approach of our forces.

Bad News from the Other Side of the River—The Rebels Burning Towns, Villages and Farm-Houses—The Latest Newspaper News from Bowling Green, Etc.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

Munfordsville, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

I wrote you, yesterday, of the appearance of rebels in front of our pickets, and of lights in the distance, which were taken for camp fires. Yesterday, reliable information was received at headquarters that explains the whole movement. Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, acting, I presume, upon orders from his superiors, is destroying everything between our pickets and Bowling Green which will afford shelter to our army, or assist in its subsistence. He commenced yesterday by gathering the wheat and corn shucks for some distance on both sides of the road and burning them. This was done as they do not have the means of transportation. In the evening, by his orders, the torch was applied to Cave City.

This settlement, it is well known, is the railroad station of the Mammoth Cave. A splendid hotel was among its buildings. To this the torch was first applied, and then the railroad-station stables and dwellings were fired. A storm was raging at the time, and the conflagration is said to have been a scene both grand and fearful. The morning displayed a sorrowful scene of desolation. The once thriving village was reduced to heaps of embers and ashes.

Yesterday the work of ruin was continued. The dépôt and other buildings at Ritter's Station were burned to the ground, and all the corn and wheat on the neighboring farms were destroyed. Yesterday morning, Gen. Hindman himself rode up to the settlement of Horse Cave, the nearest settlement to our pickets, and notified the people that they must move out within twenty-four hours, as he intended to burn every house in the settlement.

The incendiary torch was probably applied to-day. Nobody's property has been spared. The buildings and crops of Unionists and Secessionists have been alike destroyed, producing, no doubt, the greatest misery along the line of railroad. In this way the Secessionists *protect* Kentucky and Kentuckians.

Another fact has been reported to headquarters. Between Green and Barren rivers, a distance of some thirty miles, there is not a stream of running water. The people rely mostly for water on the large pools, which are characteristic of the country. In marching through that section, our army would be compelled to rely on the same source. The rebels have driven cattle and old horses in most, if not all, the ponds adjoining the railroad, killed them, and left the carcases there. Their purpose is to poison the water so as to render it unfit for use.

I have only to say that they have taken their pains for nothing. They will have to do more than that to annoy this army in the march. We have a regiment of engineers and mechanics (the Second Michigan) with us that can pump water from one river to another. That's a fact.

You can see from the above operations how very anxious the rebels at Bowling Green are for a fight. The tact and genius of their leaders seems to be wholly engaged in keeping our army out of fighting distance. The railroad is completely destroyed from Raulett's Station, four miles from here, to Cave City, and will no doubt be as badly used up beyond there when our gallant army gets after the Destructionists.

Night before last some of our pickets were stealthily fired on, but nobody hurt, unless the guns kicked. It was supposed, yesterday, that two of the Sixth Indiana had been captured while out on picket, but they turned up all right. They had been out prospecting for rebels, but got "nary a shot."

THE LATEST NEWSPAPER INTELLIGENCE FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Gen. McCook received, to-day, the Louisville-Bowling Green *Courier*, of Saturday last, just two days old. It is the first copy of that journal I have seen since its retreat from Louisville. It is wonderfully diminished in size, but not uninteresting.

It leader is in reference to the medical management of the rebel army, which it condemns in unmeasured terms. In the heat of its desire to slay the doctors, it makes an admission which it has heretofore been careful to conceal. It says:

"Sickness is to be expected; the privations, fatigues and exposures of a campaign bring diseases and death with them, *but the per centage of sickness in our army is altogether too large, and the number of dead from disease is* DEPLORABLY GREAT."

This fully confirms the intelligence received from Bowling Green, that the sickness and deaths among the rebels at Bowling Green is terribly great.

The *Courier* informs us that they are about establishing a citizen-patrol in Nashville to guard the public property against incendiaries who are suspected of being in the city. It also states that a great many sharpers are at both Bowling Green and Nashville, swindling the soldiers, and promises to score them if they do not cease their vile work.

The *Courier* has a dispatch from Richmond, in which the affair near Romney is noticed. It says that 4,000 Federals attacked a "small party of rebels," and acknowledges a loss of "three or four killed, a few prisoners, two cannon and three baggage-wagons." One of its dispatches containing news from loyal sections, is headed "News from Yankee Land." One whole page of the paper is filled up with cards from candidates, mostly of those anxious for seats in the Richmond conclave of traitors. Beyond the above, the paper possesses nothing of interest.

THE SOUTH BANK.

I spent the afternoon yesterday on the south bank of the river, among that portion of our forces acting for the day as videttes and pickets. They were about being relieved, and joyously they obeyed the order to prepare to return to camp. They had had a rough time of it. In the afternoon, the day before, there was a cold rain accompanied by a heavy wind. This changed to sleet, and finally the weather became very cold, and when I was there a frosty old nor'-wester was making everything dance over the frozen ground. Just think of spending twenty-four hours in such weather, without shelter or fire, and then you can realize some of the hardships of a soldier's life.

Among those on picket duty last night were the regulars, and they stood it amazingly well. These regulars are part of the new levy authorized by Congress last Winter. They are in command of Maj. King, one of the most accomplished and affable gentlemen connected with the regular service it has been my pleasure to meet with. He saw long service in Texas, and was there when Twiggs played Arnold so successfully. The Major is working up his battalions beautifully, and when that great fight comes off you will hear a good account of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Infantry.

A CONTRABAND INCIDENT.

While on the other side of the river my attention was attracted to a quiet group coming up the hill. First were two intelligent-looking contrabands, next, a little "go-cart," drawn by a mule, in which was a female slave and about a dozen little negroes, carefully wrapped in sundry and divers coats. An Uncle Tom sort of a chap, with a Miss Dinah, brought up the rear. As they came by I addressed Tom:

"Well, Uncle, where did your party come from?"

"We's from de town, dar, Sah."

"And where are you going?"

"Gwine home, Sah."

"Then you do not live in the village?"

"No; we lib right ober yonder, 'bout a mile; de Secesh druv us from home."

"Ah; well, now, stop a minute, and tell me all about it."

"Dat I do, sure, massa. Jim, (to the leader of the mule cart,) you go on wid de wagon, an' I kotch you fore you gits home. Now I tells you, massa, all about um. My massa am Union, an' so is all de niggers. Yesterday massa wor away in de town, an' de firs' ting we know, 'long come two or free hundred ob dem seceshers, on horses, an' lookin' like cutfroats. Golly, but de galls wor scared. Jus' right back ob us wor de Union soldiers—God bless, (reverentially,) for dey keep de secesh from killin' nigger. De gals know dat, an' when dey see de secesh comin' dey pitch de little nigger in de go-cart, an' den we all broke for de Union soldiers."

"So you are not afraid of the Union soldiers?"

"God bless you, massa, nebber. Nigger gets ahind dem Union soldiers, Secesh nebber gets um. Secesh steal nigger—Union man nebber steal um. Dat's a fac', massa."

And, with a smile on his face, the clever old darkey bid me good morning, and trotted on after the go-cart. The negroes outside of our lines break for our pickets when they hear the Secesh coming, so fearful are they of being stolen by the thieves.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sunday, Jan. 19.

All is quiet below.

The rapid rise of water in the Ohio, now at flood hight, broke away a dam last night on the enlargement of the canal, drowning one man and causing considerable damage.

MILITARY CHANGES.

In order to avoid mistakes, particularly in regard to letters, the following changes have been made:

General Headquarters,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, Dec. 30, 1861.

Special Orders, No. 584.—In conformity with Special Orders, No. 326, from the War Department, dated Dec. 11, 1861, the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers is hereby organized into an artillery regiment, to be known and designated as the Third Regiment New-York Volunteer Artillery.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The Naval Brigade or Union Coast Guard, Col. W. W. Wardrop, has been changed to the Nineteenth, vacated by the old Nineteeth, Col. J. H. Leslie. Friends of either of the above will take notice to prevent mistakes.

GEN. BUTLER'S YACHT SAXONY.

The subjoined are the correct particulars of the vessel designed for the use of Gen. Butler and his Staff during his contemplated expedition:

Her length on deck is 150 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 25 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; light draft of water, 7 feet; draft when loaded, 10 feet; tonnage, 413 tons. Her frame is of beach, birch, maple and hacmetac, and is square fastened, with iron and treenails, in the securest manner. Her floors are molded 10 inches, sided 10 inches, and are 26 inches apart at centres. She has hanging knees under both decks, is coppered, and has two anchors, weighing respectively 830 pounds and 715 pounds. She is fitted with one direct-acting condensing engine, having one cylinder thirty-six inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of two feet six inches. She is also supplied with one return-flue boiler, located in hold; has no water-bottom to boiler and uses blowers to furnaces. The shell of the boiler is iron five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. Her propellers are eight feet six inches in diameter, and are of cast iron. She has an independent steam, fire and bilge pump, bilge injections, and bottom valves to all openings in her bottom. She was built in Bangor in the latter part of 1861, by Samuel Dealing, and was designed to ply between Boston and the several ports on the coast of Maine. She was owned by Messrs. Dealing & Tibbetts, and was valued at $30,000. Her machinery was constructed by Messrs. Hinkley & Egery, Bangor.

"VILLAINOUS SALTPETRE."

While returning from Batesville with our printing office, a few days ago, we met two wagons—one drawn by twelve and the other by eight steers—loaded with large iron kettles. The kettles looked to be six feet across the mouth. Upon inquiry we learned that they were going above Batesville to a saltpetre cave, where they were designed to make saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder for the Southern Confederacy.—*Jonesboro' (Ark.) News.*

GEN. DIX AND THE REBEL MRS. W.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We are requested by Gen. Dix to deny, in the most positive manner, the authenticity of a conversation reported to have taken place between himself and a lady styled Mrs. W——, which was published in the *South* of yesterday afternoon, and purported to be copied from a Richmond paper. He says there is no truth whatever in it, so far as he is concerned; no such conversation ever took place, for the reason that he never saw nor spoke to the lady.

Correction.—It has been incorrectly stated that the *Africa* from this port reached Liverpool Jan. 7. She arrived there on the 2d.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Signs of Dissatisfaction with Jeff. Davis' Government.

The Malcontents Threatened with Vengeance Dire.

PLUNDER IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Affairs at Fort Pillow and Bowling Green.

A NOTE OF APPREHENSION FROM VIRGINIA

Rebel Account of the Late Fight in the Indian Country.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received from one of our Western correspondents copies of the Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 7th and 8th inst., from which we make the following interesting extracts:

PLAIN TALK TO THE FAULTFINDERS.

There is a little squad of malcontents, who have recently undertaken to disparage President Davis and his Administration. It is true, the slime and filth which these despicable creatures lavish upon the President can no more attaint the purity of his character, than the brightness of the moon can be dimmed by the wolves that howl at it; but every effort to sow the seeds of discord and disaffection should at once be crushed out. This much the *people* owe to *themselves*, and they will faithfully perform their duty, as is evidenced by the scowl of indignation which mantles every honest man's brow on reading these *shameful assaults upon the Administration*. Neither the army nor the President have time to engage in petty squabbles with these stay-at-home scolds and fault-finders, but the people should brush from the body politic the *loathsome flies that are striving to deposit the maggots of corruption*. We are engaged in a terrible war, but fortunately for the country, *the people have for once been consolidated and united*; and he who, for vile, selfish purposes, undertakes to disturb this unanimity, will justly perish beneath the resistless tide of burning lava which will roll out from the hearts of the people.

The liberty of speech and the Press has justly been regarded as the palladium of liberty; but *the statute books of Tennessee proclaim in thunder tones that the liberty of the Press can be abused*—and the Tories of East Tennessee who *have recently been hung because they could not bridle their licentious tongues*, shows that there is also a limit to the freedom of speech; and those who utter incendiary sentiments, no matter *where* or *how*, should be consumed in a sea of fire—not by an irresponsible mob or military force, but by that most terrible and potent of all powers—*public opinion!*

In time of peace these complaints against the Administration and the brave officers who have command of an army equally as brave, would be both unjust and indefensible, but made as they are, in the midst of war, while our young Confederacy is struggling for life, they can neither be excused nor pardoned. Such patriotism is a good deal like that manifested by the chap who shouted, "beef! beef," during the Revolutionary War

Nor is there the least cause for these fault-finders. The Southern Confederacy is not a year old. It has only been eight months since Jeff. Davis reached Montgomery, rich in energy and patriotism, but poor in resources. Short as has been the space, he has brought order out of chaos. He has not only created a War Department, and put in motion the untried machinery of a new Government, but he has *organized one of the largest armies the world ever produced*. From the Potomac to the far West, our flag has been unfurled to the breeze, while it waves in triumph from every battle-field. Even our enemies pay a just tribute to the efficiency and tireless energy of the Administration. The civilized nations of the earth have expressed their admiration and amazement that a Government and an army of four hundred thousand troops could be organized in the space of eight months. Yet a few fault-finders in our midst mouth, and scold, and assail the Administration. It is sickening to behold such base ingratitude; and we gladly obey the impulses of the deep loathing that bid us turn away from its contemplation. Washington, during the Revolution, was accused of cowardice and inefficiency. The sunshine patriots who remained at home accused him of being too slow; but Washington lived down his calumniators, *just as Jeff. Davis will survive the abuse of the curs that are yelping at his heels.*

"QUERIES FOR THE TIMES."

Under this head the Richmond *Examiner* propounds the following questions, which seems to indicate that our officers are not the only ones given to plundering:

"Is it true that physicians authorized by the Government to certify to the disability of soldiers applying for discharge have charged the soldiers a fee for "examination" in each case of five dollars per man?

Is it true that, while it is notorious that our army at Manassas has for ten months been on scarcely half rations, the commissary accounts have been settled for the regular number of rations allowed by the Government?

Is it true that a Commissary Agent, who was under the melancholy impression that he owed the Government seven thousand dollars, succeeded, by the aid of a 'clumsy churl,' who overhauled his accounts, in bringing the Government in his own debt four thousand dollars?

Is it true that for every beef slaughtered to feed our army on the Potomac an allowance is made of a full quarter, equal to twelve dollars, in every case?

Is it true that the backs and stomachs of our soldiers have been robbed by Quartermasters and Commissary Agents, and that the churches in Richmond still pray for 'our beloved army,' and that the Government still talks of the favor of heaven?"

RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM HAVANA.

The Yankees are in bad odor at Havana. Ridgely, the Commander of the United States war steamer *St. Iago de Cuba*, and his subordinates, took occasion recently while in the port of Havana, to call alongside the Southern brig *Allen A. Chapman*, and to insult the females on board with foul language, only becoming the degraded subjects of the monster Lincoln. Intense indignation and disgust at the debased wretches were felt by the Havanese, and the authorities would not permit the departure of the steamer until an apology was made by Ridgely to the captain of the *Chapman*.

Shufeldt, the Dutch United States Consul, and his degraded tools, are exciting general contempt and ridicule by their Munchausen stories of Federal victories and their insane bragging over Yankee prowess. Phelps' proclamation has been received at Havana, and only adds to the general disgust and hatred with which the Lincoln Government is regarded. At Havana, as everywhere else, the villainous concern is perfectly odious, and its officers detested and despised by the populace.

LETTER FROM FORT PILLOW.

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY—THEIR STATUS—PEACE—THE REASON WHY—THE STATES AND THE CONFEDERACY.

Fort Pillow, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

A company left this place, a few days since, to guard a bridge not far from your city. It was an Arkansas company, detached from Col. Walker's regiment, to guard Tennessee property—'tis strange; don't you think so?

It seems strange that strictures are placed upon the judgment of men in camp. 'Tis true they are not supposed to know as much as the civilian, who, encased in gown and slippers, by a cheerful hearth, can annihilate armies and plan campaigns, that are to mutilate the half of the human race, and kill the balance—hurl anathemas at General this, and belch laudations on that. Yet, give us poor rank and file, we dwellers in tents, some little the opinion of our own, for most certainly, being on the ground we may obtain glimpses of the present, while the society alluded to can see the future in noonday splendor, and *so truthfully* depict the glories of an advance, or the disasters of a retreat. "The truth is mighty and will prevail," and the embodiment of military truth to-day is Jefferson Davis, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Southern armies. Why is it that the struggle in Missouri has been a fearful one, and one of constant irritation? Why has Price been left to cope unaided, you may say, by Confederate troops? Merely because it was the policy of the Confederacy to form a sustaining nucleus of Confederate troops, by which means a rallying point could be formed for Southern men to the manor born. This was done; the basis of operations formed, and the Confederates retired, leaving the Missourians to work out their own political regeneration. The struggle has been desperate, but if she can't sustain herself, she alone is responsible—not the Confederacy. The same policy has been employed in Kentucky. The Southern men have been sustained, and if that element is in the ascendant, then Kentucky is ours; if not, she is Lincoln's.

It is not the policy of the Confederacy to choke the dutiful States into the circle of Southern sisters—they must be untrammeled and of their own free will, and by a majority of their legal voters, sanction the action of a representative body in its fiat as applied to the destiny of a sovereign State. If Missouri and Kentucky have done this, then the question is settled; and that majority when unable to cope with a minority and its auxiliaries, should be sustained at all hazards. Is this the case in Kentucky? If so, forward! forward! forward! until the last foe is driven from the soil of our gallant sister—and the shadows from the "dark and bloody ground" will be as frightful to the miscreants as the gleam of a Southern "Bowie," or the glisten of a Southern bayonet—and the rustle of every leaflet, seemingly the click of a Kentucky rifle to the ear of the terrified invaders, as they fly from the desperate courage of him who strikes for home and its altars!—life, liberty, and law!—all that is dear to man—justice and the rights of humanity.

I stated in a previous letter that my impressions were that peace would be declared in a few months. I am of the same opinion still, and why? Look at the short duration of the war in the Crimea, which engaged the national developments of three great nations, with the "Sick Man," the bone of contention. Then, again, at the Italian imbroglio, in which twenty millions of Italians, with France and Austria, entered the field; but it had an end rapid yet brilliant—*vide* Solferino, Magenta and Montebello. Civilization has prepared despotic remedies for violent diseases, and effects speedy cures by powerful action upon the body politic. She did it at Sebastopol, at Solferino, and, say what you will, accomplished as much at Manassas, which time will clearly demonstrate. Suppuration has taken place, and the patient will be cured in six months, a fact that will gladden every heart except the speculator's, and those fellows who are ever anxious to know how many are in your company, when do you leave, and how so many officers are always in the city. B.

LATER FROM BOWLING GREEN.

FEDERAL ARMY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND—REPORTED ADVANCE OF FEDERALS.

Nashville, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

A gentleman direct from Louisville, says the Federal army between Louisville and Bowling Green is one hundred thousand men—twenty-five thousand of whom are unfit for duty, the larger portion in consequence of sickness.

The Federals are pushing the work on the Green River bridge, which will be completed in a few days, when it is probable that a movement will be made toward Bowling Green.

A gentleman just arrived here from Paducah, says it is reported that the Federals intend concentrating a force of one hundred thousand at that place.

It is reported here this evening that the Federals are crossing Green River in considerable force.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

SKIRMISHING NEAR WINCHESTER—BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION—PAINFUL RUMORS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

H. C. Wayne, the present Adjutant-General of Georgia, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the Confederate service.

There was vigorous skirmishing last week above Winchester and toward the Potomac. Several Federal prisoners were taken, and a few killed and wounded on our side. The Virginia and Arkansas regiments were principally engaged.

The members of Congress this morning attended Hemphill's funeral. The afternoon session was unimportant.

It is reported by passengers from Wilmington, that Burnside's expedition was seen off Hatteras.

Intelligence from Camp Alleghany, of the 5th, is to the effect that an apprehension exists that the Yankees are cutting off our supplies, and reports are current that the Federals are at Huntersville and Monterey, where there are large quantities of Confederate stores. Further intelligence is anxiously awaited.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* furnishes the following:

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.

We feel perfectly justified in saying, from information in our possession, that fully seven-eighths of the Virginia troops now in service will re-enlist when their present term expires.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Intelligence from Western Virginia represents that many of the best citizens of Raleigh and Fayette counties have had to abandon their homes and seek refuge in Monroe, in consequence of the outrages perpetrated by invading parties of Yankees. Some having been captured by the foe, refused to take the degrading oath of allegiance and were sent to Columbus, Ohio. The people of our Western counties are in a high state of excitement, and are urging the Government to send more troops for their protection.

THE FIGHT IN THE INDIAN NATION.

We have announced the defeat of Apothleyohola, near Fort Smith, by telegraph. From an issue of the Van Buren (Ark.) *Press* of the 31st ult., we gather the following additional particulars:

"Through the politeness of Capt. Lomax, we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter just received by him from an officer engaged in the fight, giving an account of the attack of Gen. McIntosh's command upon Apothleyohola. From the letter it will be seen (which was written at night) that a pursuit of the enemy, the succeeding morning, was contemplated; we will, therefore, look for another battle, and the capture or the extermination of the traitors. We hope to receive the names of the killed and wounded on our side in time for our regular issue. From the express rider, who left the next morning after the fight, we learn that a detachment of Stone's Regiment came in camp in the night, and reported between 30 and 40 more killed, and also that about 100 wagons were taken from the enemy. Gen. McIntosh left that morning in pursuit, with two day's rations:

Camp Apothleyohola, Thursday, Dec. 26—9 P. M.

* * * We came up with the enemy to-day, and had a running fight for several miles, completely routed them, killing about two hundred. We only lost about twelve killed and twenty wounded. We had a magnificent charge, and the entire command, consisting of Greer's, Stone's, McIntosh's, Young's and Bennett's commands, behaved with great coolness and gallantry. The Indians had a very strong position, and occupied very broken and rocky ground, thickly covered with post oak timber. We have over one hundred prisoners, women, children and negroes, and many wagons, horses, packs, etc., etc. We push on to-morrow, hoping to get another chance at the devils. From what we can learn from the prisoners, they were badly frightened. The rout was complete, but we may be able to get another brush.

Cooper's command was not in the fight. I think old Apothleyohola is used up for the Winter.

Major Clinton, of Greer's regiment, was wounded. Lieut. Eckin, of the Texas troops, was killed.

THE LEADER OF THE HOSTILE CREEKS.

The Fort Smith *Evening News* gives a sketch of the leader of the Creek forces hostile to the Confederates, and of the cause of their dissensions existing in that nation, which latter, it seems had their origin many years ago.

Opothleyohola is an old man, about eighty years of age, and has long been a leader among what are now termed "Upper Creeks. His appearance in public was about 1824 or 1825, soon after the murder by the Creeks of Gen. McIntosh, who was killed for making a treaty with the United States. Opothleyohola's name made its appearance about that time, as a leader of the party opposed to the treaty. He is an eloquent speaker and wields a mighty influence over the Upper Creeks. The McIntosh party compose the Lower Creeks, and there exists still, between the two parties, the remains of the old national feud, and this may be the cause of the present attitude of Opothleyohola and his followers. Indians never forget injuries, and when life is taken, the relatives of the killed seldom forget it. It is said that Opothleyohola and his Creek followers are very hostile to the Creek regiments under Col. McIntosh, who is a descendant of Gen. McIntosh.

THE DEFENCE OF MEMPHIS.

All who have signed the roll of the Second Ward Company, are notified to meet punctually to-night, (Wednesday,) at 7 o'clock, in the Court-room of the Exchange Building, for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

This notice is by order of the meeting last night which expressed itself as unwilling to organize without a full attendance, and as disposed to treat all who have signed the roll, as refusing to redeem their obligations, who neglect (except for the most stringent reasons,) to appear in answer to this call.

T. A. NELSON, President.

J. E. Heath, Secretary *pro tem.*

PORK PACKING.

Those who wish to put up pork this season will have to do so between this and the 15th of February. After that it will be too late to cure it. We learn that some of our railroads, appreciating the importance of curing meat, have given directions to receive salt for packing purposes. All our railroads should adopt the same policy, and let the salt be sent forward with all possible dispatch. In this connection we would state that the Southern Express Company occasionally receives and transmits salt for actual meat-packers. They have occasionally taken salt to persons whose need most needed it, and to accommodate the public they will continue to do so.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

Perhaps no patent granted in the Southern Confederacy has contributed so largely to supplying one of the great necessaries essential to civilized society, as that issued to Mr. E. J. Park for the rapid manufacture of leather. Every day gives fresh evidence of the success of those embarked in the business, and abundant proof that wherever his system has gone into operation the requirements of the community are supplied with good leather, which at present is one of the most expensive luxuries of the South. We are indeed much pleased as Mr. Park must feel gratified, over the splendid success of his new system, and the letters of grateful acknowledgment he is daily receiving.

THE BLOCKADE AND COTTON.

We heard yesterday that bets were freely offered on the streets, that England and France would open the blockade in sixty days. A gentleman just from New-Orleans offered $1,000 to the same effect, last Thursday.

A good deal of cotton has passed through our city to supply Southern demand. We learn that some dealers contemplate an early trip to the country, with a view of buying up the staple, in anticipation of an early opening of the blockade.

The city yesterday was lively. The crowds upon the sidewalks and curbstones was larger than usual, and the ladies were about in considerable force. There was much talk about the present and future prospects of the Confederacy. Every one seemed to be confident that the blockade would be opened soon—some thought in sixty and others in thirty days. Some merchants were quite confident, and are evincing their faith by their works, in preparations to buy cotton for the good time coming. We heard of several yesterday, who said they intended to go into the country to purchase cotton, feeling assured that there will be a demand for it at an early day.

SICKNESS AND WANT.

The City Hospital at the Navy-yard is now in successful operation, in care of Dr. Craycraft. There are a number of poor patients under treatment there. It has been suggested that a great deal of good can be done by persons having old clothes and sending them there for the poor patients. Many there are very poorly clad, and there is scarcely a gentleman who has not some garment that can easily be spared. Let all such send their spare clothes to the care of Dr. Craycraft, and they will be appropriately distributed to the aggregation of the comfort of the poor.

THE GREATEST DANGER YET TO COME.

The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"Remember that the crisis of this war, or revolution, or whatever else it may be called, is upon the country now, and that the greatest danger will be in the months of January and February, or at any rate between this date and the first of March, 1862. Expect to hear of desperate Federal efforts at every point and at the earliest moment."

SALE OF SEQUESTERED GOODS.

The *Avalanche* of the 7th contains the following announcement:

"A lot of silver-plated ware, furniture, queensware and other articles, confiscated as the property of alien enemies of the Confederacy, will be sold by Messrs. Gilbert & Co., auctioneers, corner of Madison and Second streets, under the City Hall, at 11 o'clock this morning. The ladies are invited to attend."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

From the Avalanche of the 7th.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change yesterday. The offerings were good for Monday, but still there was but little business transacted. The tidings from New-Orleans were not very encouraging. The following is the report of the New-Orleans market for Saturday as we find it in the papers: Sugar—1,200 hhds. have changed hands at 2¼c.@2½c. for common to good common, 2¾c.@3¼c. for fair to fully fair, and 3½c.@4¼c. for prime to choice; the demand was moderate without any material change in prices. Molasses—The sales comprised 2,500 bbls. at 15c.@18c½. for fermenting and 18¾c.@19¾c. for prime to choice, and 500 half bbls. at 20c.@21c. for fermenting and 21c.@22¾c. for prime to choice. Flour—We did not hear of a sale of any moment; superfine rules at $10 25@$10 50. Rye—120 sacks sold at $1 50. Corn—200 sacks white sold at 95c., and 100 at $1. Oats—We did not hear of a sale. Bran—400 sacks sold at $1 95 ₩ 100 ℔s. Pork Mess retails slowly at $44@$45. Bacon—Shoulders retail at 23c., rib sides at 25c., clear at 25c.@28c., plain hams at 22c. @23c., and 27c.@28c. for sugar cured. Lard—Kegs retail at 30c.@32c.

The sale on 'Change were as follows: Molasses—75 half bbls. 28c. Wheat—300 bushels prime $1 65; 150 bushels prime red, $1 60; 150 bushels choice, $1 70; 50 bushels fair, $1 50; 290 bushels fair, $1 55; 500 bushels prime, $1 65. Rye—30 bushels, $1 35; 400 bushels, $1 40; 200 bushels, $1 40. Oats—90 bushels, 85c. Corn—600 bushels inferior, 76c.; 75 bushels choice white, 82c. Flour—50 bbls. extra superfine, $9 50. Peas—100 bushels mixed $1 65. Sugar—15 hhds. 3⅜c. @6c. Whisky—5 bbls. common, $1 25. Lard—40 bbls., 22c.

There was a good deal of "talk" on 'Change yesterday, but it related principally to the opening of the blockade and the revival of trade. It was generally believed that the blockade will be opened in less than sixty days, and the opinion varied as to the effect of that measure upon the Flour and Provision market. Some who held flour, imagine that there will be an export demand for flour, while others contend that the good crops abroad, except in Ireland, have already induced a decline in the foreign Provision market. In the meantime, there is understood to be from 30,000 to 35,000 barrels of flour already in New-Orleans, and about the same amount in East Tennessee bound for that market as soon as navigation opens, which will be thrown upon the market at once, and it is thought, will bring down the prices at once. So well convinced are some dealers of the probability of this transpiring that they are now selling off their stock while they can do so to advantage.

From the Avalanche of the 8th.

There was only a moderate attendance on 'Change yesterday, and but little activity was evinced. The report from New-Orleans was to the following effect: Limited movement in flour, wheat in fair demand, oats in moderate request, rye market unchanged, corn nothing doing, bran unchanged, sugar fair demand, and molasses quiet. The effect was not very stimulating on our market, and but few sales were made as follows:

Peas—50 bushels white, $1 25; 100 bushels choice white, $1 50. Rye—10 bushels, $1 40; 50 do., $1 40; 125 bushels, $1 35; 50 bushels, $1 40. Potatoes—70 bushels choice, $1 90; 45 bushels fair, $1 65; 364 bushels fair, $1 70. Cotton—76 bales cotton, 8c. ₩ ℔. Flour—50 sacks family, $9; 40 bbls. superfine, $9 50; 25 bbls. do., $9. Corn—1,000 bushels mixed, 78c.; 240 bushels white, 80c.; 300 bushels choice white, 82c. Wheat—1,200 bushels prime, $1 50. Lard—6 bbls., 22c. Molasses—115 half bbls., 28c.; 300 bbls., 25c. Sugar—15 hhds., 3¾c. Coffee—5 bags, 60c. ₩ ℔. Dried Apples—20 bushels, $1 25. Salt—1,000 sacks Turk's Island, private terms, and 100 sacks, $4 50.

There was but little "talk" on 'Change on commercial matters. There was little inquiry except for wheat, a large lot of prime being sold to millers at a reduced rate. It was said that there is an abundance in the country and in the market, but it is held for higher prices. Millers, who have to run their machinery with wood, at a considerable aggregation of expense, say they cannot afford to pay more than $1 50 per bushel for good wheat.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of recruits enlisted in this City last week, for the regular army, amounted to about sixteen, of whom five were music-boys, who had been on trial for some time past on Governor's Island. Since July, 1861, the recruiting returns have been most unsatisfactory, as our weekly reports have shown; and although every effort has been made to obtain men, it appears to have been impossible for any office to get more than four or five men per week. In several cases offices have been open, in the country, from six weeks to two months without sending in a recruit of any kind. Under these circumstances, a change in the system is very desirable, if not probable.

Recruiting for the Marine Corps is not quite so active as it was last month. The marines are under a disadvantage, as compared with the regular army and navy, as the term of service in this corps is one year more,—that is, four years,—and they are not entitled to the $100 bounty. Still, sufficient men are enlisted to supply the current wants of the service. There are now about two hundred men at the Flushing-avenue Barracks. Part of this building has been taken for hospital purposes, in consequence of the Naval Hospital being full. There are about three hundred patients on the books.

Naval recruiting is remarkably brisk. Two hundred and eighty men were shipped here last week, one hundred and eighty of whom were for Commodore Porter's mortar flotilla, and the remainder for general service. The number of disposable blue-jackets on board the *North Carolina* is six hundred.

The recruits for the marine artillery who were on board the revenue receiving ship *Kate Stambler*, have been sent into camp on Staten Island.

A small detachment of general service recruits, enlisted in Philadelphia, arrived on Friday, and were transferred to Governor's Island. It is about one month since Philadelphia sent in any men; and it is expected that the station will be closed very shortly.

The following is the list of vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Names	Guns.	
North Carolina	84	Receiving-ship.
Sabine	50	Receiving armament.
Richmond	22	In dry dock.
John Adams	22	Out of commission.
Oneida	9	Fitting out, nearly ready.
Octorara	7	Fitting out, nearly ready.
Owasco	4	Ready to be commissioned.
Kanawha	4	In commission.
Sachem	5	Waiting for armament, &c.
Verona	10	
Uncas	5	
Curaçoa	5	
Onward	8	In the stream.
Dacotah	9	Undergoing repairs.
Horace Beals	4	Fitting out.
Corwin	1	Revenue cutter.
Adirondack, sl'p-of-war	—	On the Stocks.
Lackawana, frigate	—	On the Stocks.

The forces in the harbor are as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	560	Marine Barracks	200
Fort Hamilton	800	Vessels in harbor	1,000
Fort Lafayette	65	Total	3,290
Bedloe's Island	65		
North Carolina	500		

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The Excelsior Brigade—Inefficient Fire of the Rebels—What They have Accomplished by it—Contrabands at Liverpool Point—Keeping Warm under Canvas in a Snow-Storm—The Calorifere—Bombardment of Aquia Creek, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Charles County, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

One of the numerous writers for the Sunday Press recently described one of his military heroes as in search of naturalization papers as a citizen of Arlington Heights, his regiment having long been stationed there. The brigade of Gen. Sickles might with the same spirit claim to be Marylanders, for they have been stationed as a Potomac guard for some months past. The brigade now constitutes the Second Brigade of the division commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph Hooker. It is stationed along the Potomac from Liverpool Point to Budd's Ferry.

Like the rest of the grand army of the Union, the Excelsior Brigade is quiet, anxiously awaiting the long-expected order, Forward, march! Now and then the rebel batteries, which line the Potomac from Matthias Point to a position opposite the mouth of Mattawoman Creek, open fire upon some sloop or schooner, and the thunder of their artillery will echo and reëcho through the miles on miles of unbroken pines which skirt the Maryland shore, while the whistle of their shot, or the shrieking of their shell, awakens the soldier to the reality of being in the presence of the enemy.

The rebels are very poor gunners. For several months past they claim to have blockaded the Potomac, and our gun-boats (acting under orders) have allowed them to build battery after battery, until they have lined the whole Virginia bank with them. They have plenty of guns of heavy calibre and of long range, their shells being frequently thrown far on the Maryland bank. They have fired frequently and continuously, as many as eighty shots having in some instances been fired at one schooner, and yet they have done but little damage. They have not destroyed a single life;—they have put a few shot in the *Pawnee*, sunk one schooner, and sent a few shot through the sails of others, and that is about all their two months' artillery practice has resulted in. Our gunboats still ply up and down the river, vessels of all sizes constantly run the blockade, and even the *Pensacola* moves quietly out to the ocean.

The question suggests itself, Does the rebel blockade pay? Artillery practice with heavy guns is rather an expensive amusement, and with an empty treasury, it may be doubted whether the Potomac blockade is a paying speculation for Rebeldom. However, that is their lookout. Whether they have arrived at the conclusion just stated, or whether they are running short of powder, cannot be easily determined—but certain it is that they fire much less frequently than formerly. Last night, the Shipping Point batteries indulged in a pretty sharp fusilade (as usual without any effect) on some schooners coming down, but it is the first thing of the kind in several weeks.

The Commissary stores for Hooker's Division are landed at Liverpool Point, where there is a fine anchorage close in to shore. Large sheds have been erected for store-houses, and the transports lie securely off the Point, under protection of several gunboats stationed there. Col. Graham's Fifth Excelsior is stationed upon the Point, and serves to protect the Commissary stores, and perform picket duty along the river bank. The contrabands brought over by this regiment from Matthias Point are employed in unloading the transports, and perform the work as well as hired laborers. The Government provides them with rations, but gives them no tents. The darkies have, however, established a camp, having built themselves huts, warm and comfortable, and in appearance really quite inviting, when one considers the scanty variety they have of building materials. They express themselves as quite contented with their present life, and declare their great preference for it, or indeed anything to which they may be subjected, to a return to Slavery. The other day one of their number died, and was buried the succeeding day with considerable parade and not a little solemnity.

The *Pensacola* made her long-expected passage on Sunday last. She arrived off Liverpool Point about 7 o'clock A.M., and was greeted by the steam-whistles of the gunboats and the cheers of the soldiers of the Fifth. In return, she manned her yards, and gave the regiment three cheers. As you have been advised by telegraph, she was fired at by the rebels, but escaped without damage.

On Wednesday of last week, Commander Magaw, with his vessel, the *Freeborn*, and the gunboats *Island Belle* and *Satelite*, ran quietly down the river, (the night was dark after the moon went down,) and shelled out a rebel regiment whom it was discovered were encamped near Foake's Landing. On returning, they ran in close to the Aquia Creek batteries and shelled them for about a half an hour. The rebels made but a single response, although the audacity with which these little boats (nothing but common tug-boats, armed with a couple of guns each, and wholly unprotected by any defences,) ran into the very teeth of the frowning cannon, would seem to be enough to tempt them into giving at least shot for shot in reply. It has been observed, however, that the rebels much prefer firing at some unarmed, slow-sailing schooner, to pitching into any craft that can return their fire. Col. Graham, Surgeon Calhoun and several other officers of the Fifth Excelsior were on board the *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* during the bombardment.

We have had pretty cold weather recently, but during the last few days we have been in the full enjoyment of a Maryland thaw. Roads knee-deep in mud—and such mud! You of the Metropolitan City have been wont to dread "Jersey mud," but even that bears no sort of comparison in its cohesive powers or its tenacity to "Maryland mud." Last night it snowed, and to-day the tents, huts and houses of the various camps have been covered to the depth of several inches with their snowy covering. Most of the men are still in tents, but the tents are so arranged that they are kept warm and comfortable.

The art of keeping a tent warm is really an art almost pertaining to the rank of a science. It would require a full page of your paper to give anything like a description of the various methods used to warm the tents. One only I need mention. Private Ceroux, of Company B, Fifth Excelsior, has constructed what he terms a "Calorifere," which gives out more heat for the amount of fuel consumed, than anything of the kind I have seen. It is modeled after a reverberatory furnace, and may be made of sticks or stones, covered with clay. It does not smoke, burns little wood and retains its heat for a long time. It has been very generally adopted in place of the usual chimney of sticks and mud.

Some little excitement was created a week or so since, by the rumor that the various regiments of Excelsior (Gen. Sickles') Brigade, were to be made New-York State regiments. The injustice of such a change was loudly commented, and resignations by the whole roll threatened. The excitement has somewhat subsided, under the belief that the Government desires to make no such change, the result of which could not but be disastrous to the Brigade. CEDMA.

Hooker's Division, Lower Potomac,
Quarters Eleventh Regt. Mass. Volunteers,
Camp near Budd's Ferry, Md., Jan. 15, 1862.

The detachment of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, sent into St. Mary's County, by Gen. Hooker, three weeks since, returned to camp about noon yesterday, having accomplished, in a most satisfactory manner, the object for which it was commissioned. The three companies were received by the inhabitants of Leonardstown and Milestown with much hospitality and pleasant feeling, who expressed great regret at the departure of the troops. The most friendly feeling sprang up between the officers and the townspeople, who seemed emulous of the honor of their acquaintance. Dinners and parties were prepared for them, and every attention paid to their comfort which their generous natures could suggest. Many of the influential inhabitants were loyal, and strong in their hopes of the success of the National arms, while others appeared apathetic and indifferent into whose hands they ultimately fell, so the war was brought to a speedy close.

Considerable information was obtained in regard to the manner and persons by which and whom the rebels were provided with goods and comfort from the Maryland shore. The inhabitants were found to have rendered the Virginians but little assistance themselves, but allowed parties from Baltimore and Pennsylvania to pursue their illicit trade within their boundaries.

At Leonardstown, the company which was quartered there attended divine service at a Catholic church on Sunday, and were the recipients of considerable sentimental attention from the young ladies of that place, who signified their political predilections by dropping lozenges among the soldiers, from the galleries, embellished with Jeff. Davis and Beauregard mottoes, in blood-red lettering. This being observed by the venerable clergyman officiating, he administered to the ladies such an excoriation for their behavior that the soldiers really pitied them, while they made ample amends for their ungallantry by extending the most hospitable attentions upon the men-in-arms during the remainder of their stay.

Upon their return home, Lieut.-Col. Tileston received information that a rebel captain, Mr. Henry Furgerson, of Port Tobacco, had returned to his home at that place, but the day previous from Richmond. Orders were immediately given by the Lieutenant-Colonel for his arrest, which was done in a very courteous manner by Lieut. T. A. Josselyn, of Company A, at the captain's own house. The captain had lost a great deal of property during the war, among which were twenty-five negro men, who are now in the employ of Government in Gen. Sickles' Brigade and at Liverpool Point. He stated that he had left the rebel service with the intention of proceeding at once to Gen. Hooker to take the oath of allegiance, and was temporarily stopping at his home, on his way thither for that purpose. It was thought prudent, however, to provide him with an escort on his way, and he was accordingly conducted to the General's presence by his young and gallant captor.

Much of the information which guided the proceedings of this detachment was provided by the negroes, who exhibited considerable knowledge of the state of affairs in the country and of the doings and intentions of the disloyal inhabitants along the Potomac.

The severest cruelties have been practiced upon slaves, giving information to our troops in regard to the rebellious acts and designs of their masters and neighbors. A Capt. Samuel Cox, residing five miles east of Port Tobacco, John Robinson, his brother-in-law, and Frank Roby, the captain's inhuman overseer, a short time since seized one of Cox's slave men, who had given some of our troops information as to the whereabouts of some concealed ammunition, and tying him firmly to a post, whipped him three hours with the heavy breast-strap of a carriage. During the whipping a cold rain-storm was prevailing, and long before the horrid flaggellation was completed insensibility came to the victim's relief, and he died, unconscious, on the following day. This happened about Christmas time, and the negro giving the information to the troops, attempted to escape with the soldiers, but was rendered up to his master, who tied him with a rope to his horse and thus forced him to return. The negro's flesh was beaten to a jelly, and at the time of his death had assumed proportions utterly unrecognizable as being a portion of a human being.

Dr. Jackson Smoot, living at Society Hill, in Pichowaxen, Charles County, about seventeen miles from Port Tobacco, who has been actively engaged in sending arms and goods across the Potomac to the enemy, shot a negro because he would not catch his own son, whom the Doctor was whipping, and had escaped from his cruelty. The son and two other negroes made good their escape that night. These facts were communicated by a contraband, who escaped from his master in the vicinity of Port Tobacco.

Another contraband recently came into this camp from the estate of widow Mason, who resides upon the bank of the Potomac, about a mile and a half distant. He was threatened with punishment for neglecting to take off his cap when summoned into her ladyship's presence. He also did not see the propriety of apologizing in a manner suited to her pleasure, and she ordered him to bring her the whip and prepare for punishment at her hands. He produced the whip, but declined the punishment. This unlooked-for determination on the part of her now-rebellious subject exasperated her ladyship, and she requested a soldier, who was stationed upon the premises, to load her revolver, with which she threatened to shoot her slave. But he having become aware that he would protected by Government, against such an event, made good his escape. It is due the soldier to state that in loading the revolver he was entirely innocent of any knowledge of her intentions. This lady boast of her high lineage, and professes to belong to the "F F. V's," as well as a relative of the rebel ambassador whose name she bears. The *First* Families of Virginia, if we have read history rightly, were composed of a ship-load of foreign convicts, to whom were given wives from the lowest dregs of prostitution.

ARGUS.

THE PENSACOLA RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

United States Steamer Stepping Stones,
Potomac River, Jan. 12, 1862.

At 4 o'clock this morning the *Pensacola* passed by the rebel batteries, extending from Cockpit Point to the entrance of Chapawamsic Creek. As this has been expected for some time past, and was only postponed for the last few days on account of the prevailing fog and the quantity of ice in the river, great interest was manifested throughout the flotilla. The *Pensacola*, on making the run from Alexandria yesterday morning, had her topgallantmast struck in order to lighten the ship aloft as much as possible, sand was strewn on her deck, and everything made ready for action in the event of her having to fight her way through.

On arriving at Fairfax Reach, she anchored, where she was visited by the *Yankee*, *Harriet Lane*, *King Philip* and other steamers. The tugboat *Pusey* was placed alongside to port, and a canal-boat loaded with hay on her starboard side, to protect her machinery.

During the night the *Yankee* anchored close to the buoy placed to mark the channel at the entrance to Mattawoman Creek, and the *Freeborn*, belonging to the lower flotilla, was moored at some distance below the batteries. Both vessels had lights hoisted while the *Pensacola* was passing, as a guide to the sloop-of-war. These precautions were necessary, in consequence of the *Pensacola's* heavy draft of water. The *Yankee's* light served another purpose—as a blind to the enemy, to induce him to take this vessel for the *Pensacola*; and this *ruse de guerre* succeeded to a charm.

At 3½ o'clock this morning the *Pensacola* made her appearance, accompanied by the *Pusey*, and on arriving off Mattawoman Creek she was joined by the *Anacostia*, and all three vessels proceeded down the river. Lights were soon seen, flashing ever and anon from Cockpit Point and some distance above, down to Shipping Point. These were undoubtedly signals of the *Pensacola's* approach. It would seem, however, that the enemy was keeping his eye on the *Yankee*, while the *Pensacola* and tenders were creeping along stealthily past the batteries; and the upper battery at Cockpit Point was actually passed without the rebels opening fire. At length, however, the cheat was discovered; upon which the first shot was fired, from that part of the Cockpit Point battery looking down the river. It was now about ten minutes after 4. Several minutes now elapsed without any more guns being fired, when a solitary gun opened at Shipping Point. As long an interval of silence again ensued, to be broken by three more shots in rapid succession from the same battery. This was succeeded by several others, from various points; after which the firing was from single guns, at lengthy intervals. At about 5 o'clock the firing ceased—nineteen shots having been fired in all.

The fire was not returned by the *Pensacola*, and she was not hit. She was well prepared to resent any injury she might have sustained. The *Anacostia* and the *Yankee*, too, were prepared to join in the fight, in order to create a diversion in her favor. Happily, however, the active coöperation of these vessels was not necessary.

You will see from the foregoing that the whole affair was a grand fizzle, and the rebels, who have been gasconading about sinking the *Pensacola*, have made asses of themselves.

The secesh are in a sweet temper to-day; and to make amends for their miserable failure on a formidable sloop-of-war, they are soothing their agitated feelings by sending their hardware after a little row-boat near Stump Neck; and while I write, the batteries at Shipping Point and Cockpit Point are blazing away towards the Maryland shore, and into Mattawoman Creek, doing nothing but wounding the impalpable air, high up in which their shells are bursting. Poor fellows! what a pity Commodore Wyman will not send them a small steamer within a hundred feet or so, that they might try their hand on at short range! Their old friend, the *Resolute*, would do; though I verily believe they would fail to hit her even at so short a distance.

Apropos of the *Resolute*, she sent the Cockpit Point battery her compliments yesterday afternoon, in the form of three or four shells, in requital of their polite attentions to a vessel that was cruising up. No damage was done on either side. The batteries opened on the *Reliance*, passing up last night, but, as usual, not one shot took effect. They tried their hand at us yesterday, with the same success. One of the shells, however, went clear into Mattawoman Creek, and burst within two hundred yards of the *Wyandank*.

W. R. G.

The Birth-day of Washington a Legal Holiday.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While some of our sister States have set us the example, and when, if ever, the memory of our great founder and father should be revered, cannot some definite and decided action mark the conduct of our present Legislature with reference to the appointment of the 22d of February as a legal holiday?

AN OLD PATRIOT.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

CAPT. W. D. PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT LUCAS' BEND.

U. S. Gunboat Essex, Wm. D. Porter Commanding, Fort Jefferson, Jan. 13, 1862.

Flag-Officer A. H. Foote—*Sir:* On the morning the 11th inst., Gen. McClernand sent on board this vessel and informed me that the enemy were moving up the river from Columbus with several vessels towing up a floating battery. I immediately signaled Lieut.-Commanding Paulding, of the *St. Louis*, to get under way and prepare for action. A very thick fog coming on, we were compelled to steam slowly down the river; but about 10 o'clock, or a little after, it rose and showed a large steamer at the head of Lucas' Bend; we heard her whistle the moment we were seen by the enemy. Shortly after whistling, she was joined by another large and a small steamer. We pursued our course steadily down the river, and when within long range, the large steamer fired a heavy shell gun; the shot struck the sand-bar between us, and ricochetted within about two hundred yards of this vessel, when it burst. We did not instantly return the fire, but continued our course down in order to near the vessel. By this time the large steamer was joined by her consorts, and they opened a brisk fire upon us.

I now hailed Lieut.-Commanding Paulding, and directed him to try one of his rifled cannon; he instantly fired and sent his shot completely over the enemy. I then opened fire from my bow guns, and the action became brisk on both sides for about twenty minutes, the enemy firing by broadsides. At the end of this time the enemy hauled off and stood down the river, rounding to occasionally and giving us broadsides. This running fight continued until he reached the shelter of his batteries on the Iron Bank, above Columbus. We still continued the action, and drove him behind his batteries in a crippled condition, as we could distinctly see the shells explode over his decks. The action lasted over an hour, and terminated, as I think, in a complete defeat of the enemy's boats, superior in size and number of guns to the *Essex* and *St. Louis*.

On the 12th, Gen. McClernand requested me to make a reconnoissance towards the Iron Banks. I did so, and offered the enemy battle by firing a round shot at their batteries; but they did not respond, and I saw nothing of their gunboats. I have since been informed through the General, that the enemy were completely disabled, and the panic became so great at the Iron Banks that the gunners deserted their guns.

The fire of the *St. Louis* was precise, and the shot told well; the officers and men of this vessel (the *Essex*) behaved with firmness, Mr. Riley, the first master, carrying out all my orders strictly, while the officers of the gun divisions, Messrs. Laning and Ferry, paid particular attention to the pointing of their respective guns. Mr. Brittan, my "aid," paid all attention to my orders, and conveyed them correctly and with alacrity; in fact, all the officers and men on board behaved like veterans.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. D. PORTER, Commander.

AFFAIRS AT MUNFORDSVILLE.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

Camp Wood, Munfordsville, Ky.,
Jan. 9, 1862.

During the last month our regiment (the First Wisconsin) has been occupied in the ordinary company, battalion and brigade drills, and in picket duty. The latter is the most tedious, as well as the most useful. One can scarcely imagine anything more monotonous than waiting, in silent patience, in the same spot for twenty-four hours, meeting with no adventures, nothing in the world to divert the mind or exercise the body. Our last hour at picketing, however, brought with it a little diversion in the shape of a flag of truce. The news of its approach was brought by a party of our pickets, who rode in on a hand-car, at full speed, with the exciting intelligence that a party of cavalry, numbering 180, was approaching with a flag of truce. Our Colonel rode out toward the outposts, and, in a few minutes, we could see, crossing a bridge over the railroad, a small party bearing a white flag. It turned out to be a Major and a Captain of the rebel army, escorted by five horsemen, and bringing a sealed document for Gen. McCook. The officers were conducted to the headquarters of our Colonel, where they were entertained several hours, leaving just before dark. They were very well dressed, and exceedingly courteous in their manners—intelligent gentlemen—one of them formerly an officer in the United States army. Of course, no intelligence was gained from them concerning the position or number of the rebel forces—nor did they gain anything from our side. The interview was very pleasant, and partial arrangements were made for a dinner party of ten or a dozen officers on each side, half way between the outposts. On leaving, our Colonel rode out half a dozen miles with them, and at parting received an invitation to visit them at Bowling Green, they promising him a warm reception on reaching there.

The bridge over Green River has at last been completed, and the locomotive crossed it for the first time on Wednesday just at dusk. Our regiment happened to be drawn up just under the bridge as the locomotive crossed, and we gave it three as hearty cheers as one often hears. The moment the wheels touched the solid road, on the other side, such a screaming whistle as was sent up was enough to waken the echoes in all secesh dom. The engineer ran down beyond the pickets, uttered a whistle of defiance to the secesh, and then turned back and recrossed the bridge. The present arrangement is only temporary, and will be used as a scaffolding on which to reerect the iron bridge as soon as it can be got ready. Most of the iron is saved; but the beams and posts will all have to be recast. The straps and bands, being of malleable iron, can be readily straightened, and put to their old uses again. It is reported that the whole road beyond Horse Cave, some seven miles below, is entirely destroyed; the tunnel, a quarter of a mile long, undermined, the culverts blown up, the ties burned, and the rails thrown into the pools and creeks which abound in this region. Our advance beyond here will probably be very slow, as we shall have to repair the road in order to enable us to get supplies, even if we do not have to fight our way inch by inch.

The river here rises with wonderful rapidity—sometimes 18 or 20, and even 30 feet in 24 hours. The last rain we had—only six or eight hours—swelled it so that the foot-bridge had to be taken up. A pontoon bridge had previously been built, and now furnishes ample means of crossing. The last time I saw the river it was at least two feet above the level of the foot-bridge, and the water had already fallen eight feet. It is rightly named Green River, the water having that peculiar green tint which I have never seen except in the ocean. The water is remarkably clear, except in rainy weather, and is delicious to drink. But, in rainy weather—which includes most of the month of January—it is dirty and muddy beyond description. In fact, all Kentucky, at this season, is a mud bank, on the top of the lime-stone beds which underlie the whole region. And such mud! It is as heavy as stone, and as tough as putty. Ordinary bootlegs form no barrier against its encroachments. Besides, it is as slippery as ice, and dirtier than any mud this side of Egypt. I suppose, by Darwin's theory of adaptation, one could easily account for the extra length of limb which distinguishes Kentucky horses. They need it to keep their heads above the mud.

To-day our forces have commenced cutting down the trees, and throwing up earthwork fortifications on the other side of the river. It is regarded by some as an indication that we shall remain here; but I think it nothing more than a wise precaution on the part of an able and prudent commander prior to advancing. The land on both sides of the river is nearly on the same level; but on the south side there are three knobs of a sugar-loaf shape, commanding the country for half a dozen miles either way. Whoever holds these, and plants batteries there, commands all the crossings of Green River in this vicinity. I needn't say that the rebels do *not* hold them. Gen. Buell was here the other day, and his quick eye instantly detected their value, both for offensive and defensive purposes.

To show the rapidity with which camp rumors rise, the story—one among a thousand others of equal absurdity—ran through the camp to-day that the flag of truce, of which I have spoken, brought notice for our forces to quit this region within six days, or be violently removed. When it is known that the rebels for a long time held the opposite bank of the river; that they commenced fortifications, the remains of which are still standing; that it was perfectly in their power, six weeks ago, to have delayed, if not entirely prevented our direct approach to this place, you can characterize the rumor as well as I. Still it is believed by thousands, and has its effect.

So far as I have seen the people, there is a lack of energy and thrift among them, alike perplexing and annoying to one brought up in New-England. We are about 75 miles from Louisville, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which passes through the heart of Kentucky, and the whole line of our march has been through the most populous and traveled regions of the State. Yet I have not seen a single residence, either in town or country, in which any New-Englander, of even moderate wealth and energy, would possibly be content to live; and by far the largest proportion of the houses are the most miserable of log huts, and inhabited not by negroes, but by white men. I remember reading, in "Olmstead's Back Country," of the general tendency of the people of Eastern Tennessee and the hill country in that vicinity to wait for some great public work, some governmental appropriation or railroad subscription, which was to rescue them from the effects of their own idleness. It would seem that the same tendency exists here also, only in a greater degree; for, in spite of the combined influence of railroad and turnpike, the people at large appear sunken in the last stages of poverty and shiftlessness. It may be that in peaceful times the appearance would be different: but everything I have seen and heard thus far indicates that this is the case in general. The language of the common people is vulgar and illiterate, their ideas crude and reasonless, and their whole bearing and manner is unattractive, if not decidedly repulsive. There is a certain frankness about them which does not comport with a Yankee's notion of shrewdness, and a childish inquisitiveness, indicative of very slight acquaintance with the world and a remarkable facility in being "sold." I do not speak of these things in a spirit of harshness and fault-finding, but only because they have impressed me so forcibly that I cannot forbear mentioning them.

In respect to the appearance of the country, just the reverse is true. One could hardly wish to live in a more beautiful region. I do not wonder at Daniel Boone's love of the "dark and bloody ground." The Western men, I find, consider it very rocky; but a New-Englander would not bring up that objection. There is rock enough for roads and walls, and on the hills, for highly-picturesque effect in the general landscape. But farms of the very first quality can be found here, and the land only needs a mixture of Northern brains, as Turner said of the colors in his pictures, to render it in deed, as it is in name, the garden of the Union.

A TENNESSEE SENATOR ON SECESSION.

The Baltimore *American* calls attention to the fact that we have had no demonstration of disloyalty so far as is known, from Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, ex-colleague in the Senate of Hon. Andrew Johnson, who was compelled to vacate his seat at Washington, under the pressure of the Secession sentiment gotten up by Gov. Harris at Nashville. His silence, when taken in connection with the active loyalty of his colleague, the Hon. Andrew Johnson, is full of meaning, since a man of his mark could hardly have been well overlooked as a needed coöperater at Richmond, had his sentiments been in full accord with those of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his immediate supporters.

At the Southern Convention held at Nashville in 1850 Mr. Nicholson intended to have made a speech protesting against the secession heresy; but postponing the endeavor to the last day of the session, he was not afforded the opportunity; so he published the same in the Nashville *Union*, Nov. 30, 1860, and we propose to quote what is particularly apposite to events which have occurred, as he in the speech in question *then* declared they would. We quote:

"Let us now approach the remedy proposed by the Committee for the evils complained of—*peaceable secession*. It is asserted that each State, upon entering into the Union, reserved the right to resume the power surrendered to the Federal Government, whenever, in the opinion of such State, it is expedient that the connection with the other States should be dissolved, and the exercise of this right is called *peaceable secession*. If such right exists, it may be resorted to with or without reasons; with or without cause; and it cannot be questioned either by the Federal Government or the other States. To illustrate the idea: Louisiana may conclude that her interests would be promoted by seceding from the Union. By the act of secession she resumes that portion of her sovereignty surrendered to the General Government, and she becomes completely a sovereign and independent Government. The General Government can enforce no law within her Territory, and the other States can set up no objection to her secession. She may enter into treaties and form alliances with other foreign Powers, and hold possession and exercise jurisdiction over the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other States, whose commerce floats on its bosom, can interpose no objection—*she is exercising the reserved right of secession!* Alabama may do the same: and so may South Carolina, and so may New-York; and so, by the exercise of this peaceable and convenient remedy, the interior States may be *cut off from the seaboard, except through foreign territory*.

I cannot believe, Mr. President, that gentlemen have reflected maturely on the consequences of an attempt to carry out their scheme of secession. Let it not be forgotten that *though it may begin in peace*, yet that *blood will mark its track at every step*. We are told that South Carolina is now ready to lead the way. Will Georgia, or Alabama, or Mississippi, stand pledged to follow her example, or sustain her in the experiment? Will the Federal Government consent that her secession shall be peaceable? She may pass her Secession Ordinance in peace, but from that day *she will have no more peace*. The Federal Executive will demand the execution of the laws of the Union, and the army and the navy will be the instruments for enforcing it. Can South Carolina, with all her powers and chivalry, stand single-handed against the military power of the Federal Government? Her hope will be in the sympathy and support of her sister Southern States. * * * Is it not almost certain, Sir, that the secession of one State, or any small number of States, would be the beginning of a civil war, which would spread itself throughout the South? Need I call upon gentlemen to pause and reflect upon the horrors of such a war? *Peaceable secession*, indeed! the peaceable burning of towns; peaceable sacking of cities; peaceable drenching their streets in the blood of men, women, and children! fathers peaceably imbruing their hands in the blood of their sons! brothers peaceably cutting the throats of their brothers! The aged delegate from South Carolina (Mr. Cheves) concedes that the South would suffer '*some of the casualties of war*.' What are casualties of civil war, of which he speaks with so much indifference?

They are too shocking to be described. They rise up unbidden in the mind. The same delegate has consoled you with an idea that the slaves could be useful in a war with the Federal Government, in building forts and protecting your wives and children, whilst their masters were absent as soldiers! Sir, the very suggestion of the fact that our slaves would take part in the war *adds the deepest shade to the picture*. Are you satisfied with the protection which the gentleman provides for your wives and daughters? Instead of building forts, are you sure that your slaves would not be applying torches to your dwellings, or committing even worse offences against your wives and daughters? But these, I suppose, would be some of the 'casualties of war,' to which we should submit, in order to establish the doctrine of '*peaceable secession*.'

But, Mr. President, if by possibility your doctrine should triumph; if you should humble the Federal Government, conquer your Southern Brethren, shiver the Union into a thousand pieces, and tear the flag of your country into tatters, what would you have gained? You want a Southern Confederacy, and you have been flattered with its glories and splendors. What kind of Confederacy could you establish upon the blood and ruin of thousands of your Southern brethren? Discord, dissension, strife, would be written in every hour of its existence, until it would finally dissolve and seek for peace in a number of petty republics, or in the iron rule of a military despot. You will have gained a *temporary triumph*, and a few of your ambitious leaders will be rewarded with honor and distinction, but beyond this you will have gained nothing.

Mr. President, I implore gentlemen to pause in their career of rashness. Be not misled by the eloquent appeals of passion, or of *disappointed ambition*. We have the freest, and happiest, and most prosperous people on the earth. Our Government stands without a parallel in the history of civilization. Our Federal Union is the sun in our political firmament, diffusing warmth, prosperity and happiness from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and shedding light throughout the world. In behalf of its preservation, I invoke a voice from the tomb of Washington, and beg gentlemen to listen to wise counsels."

A Government Currency the Salvation of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a single fact which the bullionists are either too blind to see, or else willfully ignore. The national debt of Great Britain is held by some 17,000 persons. If we depend simply upon Bonds, paying interest, our whole indebtedness—say $1,000,000,000—will soon be in the hands of a few thousand capitalists. What is the consequence, both to themselves and to the country? It is simply this. The millions of voters who do not own a penny in the debt, and only feel, year after year, the increasing pressure of taxation, will raise the question, sooner or later, Shall we continue to impoverish ourselves, in order to swell the incomes of non-laboring capitalists? We won't do it. Then comes, first, as in Great Britain, a reduction of the rate of interest on the funded debt of the country; and next, Repudiation.

What can prevent this certain result? Only one thing—the fact that every laboring man, every voter, has a personal interest, *in his own pocket*, binding him to sustain the National credit. How is this to be given him—how is each individual man to be made to feel that he must sustain the National credit, or perish with it? By putting in his pocket a National currency, a demand note of the United States Government, to secure the credit of which every man owning a cent, and every laborer who is paid his one dollar a day, is willing to be taxed, simply because by doing so he is giving actual value to *his own property*. Every plain man knows this. The Banker who forgets this, and ignores this fact, is only lulling himself to sleep on the brink of a financial volcano.

Unless our National debt is part of the property in *every man's* pocket, wo be to the capitalists in whose hands its Bonds are found, in less than twenty years. A United States Government note in every man's pocket, and tied up with his immediate *personal interest*, is the only salvation. A. M. W.

New-Haven, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

The Herald as an Authority on Geography.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen a statement in the *Herald* of this date, in regard to the steamer *Rinaldo* being able to run from Provincetown to the Port of St. Thomas in the short time of 36 hours. If there is a vessel in the English navy or any other vessel *afloat* that is competent to do so, I should be pleased to hear of her, as I would like to invest a few dollars in such a craft. The *Rinaldo*, if she ran the passage as Bennett says, must be a match for the *Flying Dutchman*.

I believe the distance from Cape Cod to the Island of St. Thomas, on a straight course, to be 1,450 miles. The latitude of Cape Cod is 42° 2', longitude 70° 2'. The latitude of St. Thomas is 18° 21', longitude 64° 56'. Will you please inform a number of ship-masters in this port how it is possible for a vessel to run that distance in so short a time. If you are not able to do so, the *Herald* may give you the information we ask.

SHIP-MASTER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 18, 1862.

[illegible] U. S. 6s,'81, Reg 90
500 U. S. 6s, Oregon War Ln ½ yearly 88
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 43½
[illegible] Missouri St. 6s. 42½
1,000 Min. St. 8 ₩ c. Bs 78
[illegible] N. Y. Central 6s. 94
4,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76, Convt. Bds 104
1,000 Hud.Riv.S.F.Bs 100
1,000 Harlem 1st Mt.Bs 100
1,000 Mich. Cent. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.S.F.Con.B. 97½
1,000 C.B.& Q.R.8 ₩ c. Bonds 94¼
1,000 North. Ia. 1st M. 88
500 Ill. Cent. R.B'ds. 90½
9,000 do 91
1,000 C.& N. W.2d M. 12
2,000 C.& P'b'gh 4th M 39¼
1,000 Long Dock B'ds. 95
1,000 D.M.& T.Bonds 75½
2,000 Gal.&Chi.2d M.B. 98
1,000 Mil.&P.DuC.1stm 88½
2,000 do 88
[illegible] Am. Gold b30. 101⅞
4,000 do b30. 101⅞
[illegible] do 101⅞
5 Bank of Commerce 78
5 Am. Ex. Bank 81
20 Commonwealth B'k 70
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 91
50 Penn. Coal Co. 85
35 Pacific M. S. Co. 99
105 do 98¾
125 do 98½
25 Nicaragua T. Co. 5½
100 do 6
12 Warren Railroad 78
50 Chi., Bur.& Quin.R. 61

50 N. Y. Cen. R. b10 83¾
100 do s10 83⅝
100 do 83¾
100 Erie Railway b15 35¾
300 do 35¾
15 do 35⅝
50 do s30 35¾
50 do s60 35⅝
250 do b60 36
100 do b60 36¼
100 do b30 35¾
300 do b10 35¾
250 do b3 35¾
550 do 35⅝
100 Erie R. Pref. s30 57⅛
100 do s30 57⅝
150 do 57¾
25 do 57½
50 do 57⅝
250 do s60 57½
170 Harlem R. Pref. 31½
90 Mich. Cen. R. 53½
50 do 53¼
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 20½
50 M. S.& N. I.G. S. b15 41
50 do 40⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R. S. ex int 63
100 do s60 63
50 Clev. & Pittsb'g R. 16¼
10 Galena & Chi. Rail. 68½
21 do 68¼
5 do 68¼
340 Clev. & Toledo Rail. 37⅞
350 do 37⅝
50 do b30 37¾
50 do b30 37⅞
150 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R. 55
550 do 55¼
100 do b30 55½

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s '81. Reg. 90¾
[illegible] do 90¾
1,000 Ill. Canal Bds.'60 78
[illegible] Ill. Canal Reg.B. 78
4,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '62. 79
2,000 Missouri St. 6s 42½
2,000 do 42¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s. Iss. to Han.&St. Jo. R 40½
1,000 Brook'n City W.L 98¼
1,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.B 85
5,000 L. E.& W. 1stMBs 79½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds. 91
10,000 Amer. Gold b30 102
10,000 do b15 102
[illegible] do 102
10 Pacific M. Stm. Co. 99
50 Mil.& Pra.Du ChnR 21

50 N. Y. Central R. 83¾
175 do 83⅞
50 do b30 84¼
300 Erie Railway 35⅝
100 do 35¾
12 Erie Railway Pref. 57½
50 do 57¾
200 Harlem Railroad 12⅞
200 Mich. Central R. 53⅜
100 do b30 53⅝
100 do b30 53⅞
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 41
400 Panama Railroad 113
10 Clev., Col. & Cin.R. 110
50 Cleve. & Tol. R. s30 37¾
100 do b30 38
50 Chi. & R. Isld R. 55⅝

Monday, Jan. 20—A. M.

The Commerce of the Port of New-York for the calendar year 1861 is now made complete in its tables by the Custom-House returns for the month of December, and we now present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom, including a list of the deliveries at New-York of California Gold through the past year. The results of our commerce with Foreign States will be found peculiarly interesting. They are the first in the history of our trade in which *the Export clearances of ordinary Domestic Produce*, exclusive of the Bullion product of California, and exclusive also of Foreign articles reëxported, *overbalance the Importation of Foreign Merchandise*. They are also remarkable as showing the heaviest Import of Foreign Specie ever known, and the lightest Export of American Gold, in any one year since the acquisition of California. To the former might properly be added $7,771,000 in Foreign Gold imported through Boston mostly for New-York account. The year was one of extraordinary depression through at least seven months in the Import trade, which from the coincident short crops in both the great Western States of Europe, the activity of our Export trade was unprecedented. The comparative results with the year 1860 are as follows:

1861: Import of Foreign Goods	$125,688,000
Less reëxported	7,309,000
Total for this market	$118,379,000
Export of Domestic Produce	131,236,000
Excess in favor of this market	$12,887,000

As New-York is the chief Importing City, the entries here since the Southern rebellion and blockade being full 80 ₩ cent. of the whole import of the country, and as other loyal seaboard and lake ports have been comparatively as active in the Export Trade of Breadstuffs and Provisions, it follows that the net receipts of Foreign Specie, in the adjustment of the general balance, were far greater at New-York than the above local balance in our favor. These receipts, exclusive of the sums *viâ* Boston were:

1861—Foreign Specie at New-York	$37,088,000
Less Reëxported	4,236,000
Excess of Specie Import	$32,852,000

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	1861 vs.	1860.
Foreign Goods Imported	$125,688,000	$229,407,000
Foreign Reëxported	7,309,000	8,023,000
For this market	$118,379,000	$221,384,000
Domestic Produce Expt'd	$131,236,000	$95,468,000
Specie Exported	4,236,000	42,191,000
Specie Imported	37,088,000	8,990,000
Customs Revenue	21,715,000	36,029,000
Gold from California	33,495,000	34,465,000

Of the gross importation of Foreign Goods for 1861, nearly the whole or an equal sum was actually marketed and withdrawn for reëxportation. The difference in the amount which went into Bond and the amount withdrawn from Bond, being as follows:

1861—Foreign Goods Bonded	$41,072,000
Withdrawn from Bond	39,718,000
Accumulated in Bond	$1,354,000
1860—Foreign Goods Bonded	$46,741,000
Withdrawn from Bond	31,104,000
Accumulated in Bond	$15,637,000

The following are the figures of the annual value of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Specie, actually disposed of through this market for six years past:

1861	$124,326,000	1858	$162,468,000
1860	213,771,000	1857	186,856,000
1859	232,231,000	1856	200,117,000

Before proceeding with our general summary for the year, we present the Custom House figures of the trade for December. The Import entries were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$4,342,756
Dutiable Goods warehoused	2,346,387
Free Goods	2,574,248
Total entries December, 1861	$9,263,391
Against December, 1860	15,078,972
Decrease this Season	$5,815,581

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $353,530, against $6,174,061 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was, $3,561,887, or $1,015,639 more than went into Bond.

The Exports of the month of December, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce		$13,661,444
Foreign Goods reëxported		570,001
Specie		893,013
Total clearances December, 1861		$15,124,458
Against December, 1860		
In Produce	$10,611,945	
Foreign reëxported	930,918	
Specie	202,401	$11,745,165
Increase this Season		$3,379,293

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
March	12,656,000	23,495,000
April	12,933,000	16,922,000
May	11,462,000	16,797,000
June	7,263,000	19,123,000
July	7,942,000	24,817,000
August	7,836,000	25,798,000
September	6,074,000	16,005,000
October	7,884,000	15,703,000
November	8,740,000	14,974,000
December	9,263,000	15,079,000
Total for years	$125,688,000	$229,407,000
Foreign Specie	37,088,000	8,990,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237,000	5,699,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,000
April	9,256,000	6,639,000
May	10,856,000	5,812,000
June	10,270,000	8,308,000
July	9,553,000	7,526,000
August	9,652,000	8,013,000
September	9,878,000	9,233,000
October	12,904,000	10,067,000
November	14,110,000	11,262,000
December	13,660,000	10,611,000
Total for year	$131,235,000	$95,468,000
Foreign reëxported	7,309,000	8,023,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861 From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302,000	2,382,000
April	1,413,000	2,996,000
May	129,000	5,530,000
June	244,000	8,842,000
July	11,000	6,564,000
August	3,000	7,455,000
September	6,000	3,751,000
October	15,000	2,106,000
November	48,000	525,000
December	893,000	202,000
Total for year	$4,236,000	$42,191,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TWELVE MONTHS.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$131,235,000	$95,468,000
For'n Goods Reëxported	7,309,000	8,023,000
Specie	4,236,000	42,191,000
Total of all	$143,780,000	$145,682,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January	2,059,202	3,899,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,043
March	2,489,926	3,477,545
April	1,643,261	2,444,267
May	979,145	2,466,462
June	885,062	2,724,193
July	2,069,590	4,504,066
August	1,558,824	4,496,243
September	1,642,382	3,038,803
October	1,672,616	2,632,078
November	1,851,384	1,794,748
December	2,334,847	1,171,862
Total for year	$21,714,981	$36,029,476

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861.	From Jan. 1.	1860.	From Jan. 1.
Jan. 3	$1,445,385	Jan. 10	$1,788,666
Jan. 13	1,446,219	Jan. 24	1,700,582
Jan. 25	1,246,020	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Feb. 3	1,514,154	Feb. 26	1,392,579
Feb. 12	1,052,313	Feb. 29	382,504
Feb. 25	1,056,426	March 11	1,198,711
March 5	855,775	March 14	147,000
March 18	815,520	March 25	898,730
March 25	699,597	March 29	156,110
April 3	996,445	April 10	1,146,211
April 12	1,110,231	April 27	1,455,338
April 24	884,577	May 12	1,251,177
May 4	868,619	May 28	1,510,703
May 10	755,102	June 13	1,385,652
May 25	354,115	June 26	1,541,580
June 2	373,211	July 12	1,514,884
June 12	631,659	July 23	673,290
June 24	1,007,196	Aug. 2	988,678
July 4	811,368	Aug. 13	1,003,381
July 15	1,244,000	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Sept. 12	791,661
Aug. 13	944,568	Sept. 23	1,202,657
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Oct. 14	870,157
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 20	992,484
Sept. 3	757,629	Oct. 23	810,225
Sept. 13	1,100,693	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Sept. 23	953,340	Nov. 14	911,620
Oct. 4	932,776	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Dec. 3	822,419
Oct. 23	1,026,332	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Nov. 3	887,805	Dec. 25	1,225,219
Nov. 15	875,730	Total 12 ms.	$34,464,509
Nov, 25	829,807		
Dec. 4	870,246		
Dec. 23	822,058		
Total 12 ms.	$33,495,271		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,302,447, a total which shows some improvement in the trade over the previous week, though still comparing unfavorcbly against $4,645,345 same week last year. On the other hand, the Export movement is largely in advance of the same week last year, the total clearances of Domestic Produce being $3,655,310, against $2,093,404 same week in January, 1861. The Exports of Specie by the *Asia* on Wednesday, and the steamers on Saturday, amount to $646,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June 1862:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is, from 1st July to 31st December, were	$47,739,000
Add three weeks in January	6,653,273
Total since 1st July	$54,392,273
Against same date last fiscal year	125,575,709
Decreased Import	$71,182,436

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles reëxported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31,

were	$71,993,000
Add three weeks in January	7,920,202
Total since July 1	$78,913,202
Against same time last fiscal year	67,237,780
Increased Export	$11,675,522

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year from July 1 to Dec. 31

was	$987,000
Add three weeks in January	2,521,000
Total since 1st July	$3,508,000
Against same time last fiscal year	20,611,000
Decreased Specie Export	$17,103,000

The market for Money and Exchange through the week was to increased ease. The Brokers are paying, as the rule, 6 ₩ cent. for loans on demand, with exceptions as high as 7 ₩ cent., and as low as 5 ₩ cent. Bills on England, particularly Merchant signatures, gave way from 2 to 3 ₩ cent., and although the difference from the previous week is not quoted so much in Bank and Bankers' signatures, the sales at the close of the week were inconsiderable at a concession of 1½@2 per cent., say 112₩112½ ₩ cent. The price of American Gold, which closed on Saturday week 102⅞@103 ₩ cent., fell off to 101½@102 ₩ cent., with large sales to and by the Brokers, closing late on Saturday at 102@102½ ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasury gave notice to the Banks of a further draft upon them of $3,500,000, which will be paid in to-day in United States Notes or past due Treasury Bills, of which the issue of Jan. 18, 1861, bearing 10¾@11 ₩ cent., falls due to-day, but need not be presented until February, when the interest is to cease, under notice from the Department.

The Bank return this afternoon will show a moderate increase of the Specie average, and some considerable fluctuations in the Loan and Discount averages, growing out of further settlements with the Treasury. The ordinary Discounts at Bank are also understood to be lower, while the ordinary Deposits (now for the greater part in what are called Current Funds) are considerably higher than the previous week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	90@92@90@91
New-York Central	82¾@84@82⅞@83¾@83¼
New-York and Erie	34¾@36¼@34¾@35¾@34⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	57@58½@56⅝
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	42@42¾@40¾
Michigan Southern	20½@21¾@20
Michigan Central	50¼@53¾@52¾
Toledo	37@38@37¾
Galena	67½@69½@68¾
Illinois Central	63¾ div. on@63 ex. div.
Panama	113@113
Pacific Mail	99@97¾
Missouris	42½@42¾
Virginias	50@50
Tennessees	43@43
Hudson River	39½@39
Harlem Preferred	32@31¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16@16½@16

The Stock Exchange continued under considerable speculative excitement throughout the week. The buoyant movement in the shares of New-York Central and Erie gave tone to the general market, and the advanced figures of the week before were more than maintained on nearly all descriptions. The fluctuations from day to day were governed mainly by the various reports and rumors of a financial nature from Washington on the Tax and Currency questions. These were esteemed highly favorable in regard to the measure of Taxation on account of the almost unanimous vote in both Houses of Congress on the joint resolution moved by the Committee of Ways and Means. The other question of a National Currency gave rise to much controversy in Bank circles and to some suspense on the Street, though the latest advices were that the Committee of Ways and Means will adhere firmly to their own Treasury Note Bill for establishing, as a legal tender, a National Currency, convertible during the war into the Public Stocks and Treasury Bonds of the United States, and after the War and the general resumption of Bank payments in Specie which is expected to follow, into Gold. The Railway mortgages were again in demand, and continued, for the most part, to advance in prices.

Late Saturday the general market took a downward turn, and after the printed sales at the Second Board, the fall on New-York Central was ¾ ₩ cent., and on Erie and the Western Shares ½ to 1 ₩ cent. No special cause was assigned for the movement other than the sudden determination of several Brokers to realize on a few thousand shares of Stock. The sales on this depression were mainly of New-York Central, other descriptions following as they were called in the outside Board, corner of Exchange-place and William-street.

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	82	Bank of N. America	70
Merchants'	81	Metropolitan	83
Mechanics'	87	Shoe and Leather	80
M'chants' Exchange	70	Continental	70
State of New-York	72½	St. Nicholas	72
Commerce	77½	Commonwealth	60
Ocean	60	Importers & Traders	90
American Exchange	81	Park	92

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	93	Mich So. 7 ₩ cent. firsts	87
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. As. Bs.	65
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	N. Ia. first	88
N. Y. Cen., conv., '76	103½	N. Ia. Goshen Line	87½
Erie firsts, '68	105	M. S. & N. Ia. 7 ₩ c.	84¼
Erie seconds, '79	101½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	99¼
Erie thirds, '83	91¼	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	83
Erie fourths, '80	79¼	T.H.& A. sec'ds, 8 ₩ c.	40
Buff. N.Y.& E.firsts,'77	75	Chi. & N. W. s.f.	85
Hudson firsts, '69	107¼	Chi. & N. W firsts, 2d s.	41½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	100	Chi. & N. W. sec'ds	12
Hudson thirds, '75	81½	Han. & St. Jo., firsts	30
Hudson conv., '67	70	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	104
Harlem firsts, '69-73	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts	101
Harlem seconds, '64	95½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	79½
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	44
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-72	91	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	97¼	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	94½	Lac. & West. Bonds	92½

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Rate of Postage—A Judicial Assault—Vetoes of the Governor—A Mormon Poetess—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

When the new postal law came into operation, Mr. Bell, postmaster for this City, to be on the safe side, determined that the postage of letters between this place and the States east should be increased from the three-cent to the ten-cent rate. As has been before observed, this change was by no means popular here, begetting a great deal of grumbling, and some personal feeling toward our then new Postmaster. The *Deseret News* argued the question at some length, and made out that Utah, being neither on the Atlantic nor Pacific slope, ought not to pay ten cents either way. The postage is now authoritatively reduced to the old or three-cent rate, the Utah delegate, Dr. Bernhisel, having laid the matter before Postmaster-General Blair, who immediately ordered a return to the old rate. So the good people here are to receive no more letters from their friends east, superscribed "due 7" cents.

To the half-comic Baker and Crosby adventure of last week, there is this week a half-tragic sequel. On the afternoon of Monday, "some person unknown to me," to use the Governor's words, discharged a revolver—or from two to five barrels thereof, so do the reports vary—at his Honor, Judge Crosby, in the main street of this city, after first inquiring if the judge was the judge, and receiving an affirmative answer. The judge was not hit at all, but with a derringer, pocket-pistol, or some other small "fixin' of a shooting iron," he immediately tried his skill upon his assailant, to the extent of two shots, with exactly the same result—he could not hit the mark any better than the first shooter. The next day the Governor put out a proclamation, offering a reward of $100, to be paid out of the Territorial treasury, for "the arrest and legal identification" of the criminal. The offender, however, I believe, has not yet been identified. Nobody, not even Crosby, professes to know who he was. Guesses there are in plenty, as shrewd as may be, but the law is not satisfied with guesses. Somehow or other, with the majority of the community here, the judge lately has fallen below par, and there is much talk of his contemplating a departure for the East at no distant day.

Happily or unhappily, the Governor has had the fortune to run counter to the views of the Legislature on bills presented for his approval. A memorial to Congress for the admission of Utah into the Union, he has vetoed—first, because it did not need his approval; and second, because it was not accompanied by a State Constitution. The "Act to provide for a Convention of Delegates for the formation of a Constitution and State Government" he has also vetoed,—first, because the time named for the election of delegates (Jan. 6) was too short to allow the act to be presented to Congress, without whose sanction, he supposed, it could not become law; second, the time was too brief between the election of delegates and the holding of the Convention (third Monday of January next,) the subject being of too much importance to be put through in such fashion; third, the Convention could not fix the boundaries of the State,—Congress must do that; fourth, he thought it best to go back to the early custom of first memorializing Congress for an enabling act. Finally, he recommended the Legislature to petition Congress for such enabling act as a preparatory step.

Eliza R. Snow, the Mormon poetess, is out with her response to Bryant's "Our Country's Call." Perhaps this lady's effort may be taken as a fair index of the views of the more orthodox Mormons on the present National civil struggle. Bryant is asked reproachfully why his "gifted pen" should "move to scenes of cruel war." Eliza thinks the effort vain to save the country, for

> "Its fate is fixed—its destiny
> Is sealed—its end is sure to come;
> Why use the wealth of poesy
> To urge a nation to its doom?"

The cause of the distress and calamity which now afflict the nation is perspicaciously revealed:

> "It must be so, t' avenge the blood
> That stains the walls of Carthage jail."

That is, the blood of the original "Joseph, the Prophet." It appears there is little hope for the country, for war, pestilence and famine are to rage

> "Till every hope and every charm
> Shall that ill-fated land forsake."

The predisposing cause of all these dire evils is held forth in all its nakedness:

> "Thou wert God-forgetting in thy pride,
> And thou art God-forsaken now."

North and South are eventually to make the discovery that

> "Protection is not made of steel."

Salt Lake is to be and remain the single cheering oasis amid the universal National desolation in the years to come. And

> "Should Bryant's pen refuse to write
> In scenes of blood,"

the poet (Bryant) is hospitably invited to come here, where Eliza and all the peace are to be.

The holiday and fun times are now in full blast. There are balls here, there, and everywhere. The members of the Legislature, who live within a hundred miles, are mostly gone home for their merry-makings, as there is to be no more law-making till Jan. 3.

The great ball of the season came off last night in the Social Hall. All the important people were there, or might have been—the Governor was absent, sick; Crosby was absent, agitated; the Presiding Judge, the Secretary, the Indian Agent, the Surveyor-General, the Territorial, County and City officers, the telegraph men, the merchants, Jew and Gentile, Mormon ecclesiastical officials from Brigham down, and, of course a liberal representation of the mirth and beauty. The room was decorated in the first style of Mormon art, the stars and stripes not hidden away. The lively exercises continued far beyond the hours of night, evidently to the satisfaction of the guests.

There are reports current that his Excellency, Gov. Dawson, contemplates returning to the East after a short time

THE PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

An Important Act Pending before the Maryland Legislature.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, on Wednesday, Mr. Price, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bill, which was made the special order for Saturday:

A Bill entitled an "Act to amend section two hundred and two of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to crimes and punishments, by defining treason and providing for the punishment of treason, and other kindred offences."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section two hundred and two of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following be enacted and inserted in said Code in lieu thereof, to wit:

Sec. 202. If any person shall levy war against this State, or shall adhere to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, giving them aid or comfort within this State or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open Court or on the testimony of two witnesses, either or both of them to the overt act, or one of them to one and the other to another overt act of the same treason, he shall suffer death or be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than six nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the Court.

Sub-Sec. 2. If any person shall provide or procure money, goods or other property or effects (other than munitions of war,) to be used in the levying of war against this State, or in giving aid or comfort to the enemies of this State, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the common jail of the county or city whether he may be convicted for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding $500, at the discretion of the Court; and, if the property or effects so provided or procured consist in part or in the whole of munitions of war, the person so providing or procuring munitions of war shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding the value of the said property or effects, at the discretion of the Court; and in any and every case the money, goods, property or effects so provided or procured shall be forfeited to the use of the State.

Sub-Sec. 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully burn or destroy any bridge, viaduct, culvert, structure, rails, ferry-boat, or other property belonging to and being part of any highway or railroad within this State, or engine, car, vehicle, or property belonging to or used or employed upon any railroad within this State, or shall destroy any dam, lock, abutment, towing-path, wasteweir, or feeder of any canal, or any boat, vessel, or other property belonging to or used or employed thereon within this State, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than two or more than six years, or to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, in the discretion of the Court.

Sub-Sec. 4. That if any person or persons within this State shall hold any secret meeting, or unite with or belong to any secret club or association, known by him to be intended to effect, promote or encourage the separation or secession of this State from the Government or Union of the United States, or to effect, promote or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the so-called Southern Confederacy, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than two nor more than six years.

Sub-Sec. 5. If any person shall conspire or combine with others to levy war against this State, or to give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, within this State or elsewhere, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than six years, or to a fine not exceeding $5,000, at the discretion of the Court.

Sub-Sec. 6. That if any person or persons shall attempt to conspire with any others to burn or destroy any bridge, ferry-boat, viaduct, culvert, structure, culvert, rails, or other property belonging to, or being part of any highway or railroad, or any engine, car, vehicle, or other property, either belonging to or used or employed upon any railroad within this State, or if any person shall attempt or conspire with others to destroy any dam, lock, abutment, towing path, wasteweir, or feeder of any canal, or any boat, vessel or other property, belonging to or used or employed thereon, within this State, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years nor less than one year, or fined in a sum not more than $2,000 nor less than $500, in the discretion of the court.

Sub-Sec. 7. That if any person or persons shall wilfully attempt or conspire to betray, yield or deliver to any person or persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or of this State, or to their emissaries, aiders or abettors, any ship, vessel or steamboat within this State, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years, nor less than one year, or fined in a sum not more $2,000 nor less than $500, in the discretion of the Court.

Sub-Sec. 8. If any person within this State shall attempt to seduce, entice or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which, by the several sub-sections of this section are prohibited, and shall be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than four years, or a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, in the discretion of the Court.

Sub-Sec. 9. If any person within this State shall seduce, entice or persuade any other person to commit any one of the offenses which are by the several sub-sections of this section prohibited, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the person so seduced, enticed or persuaded would be liable to suffer as a punishment for the crime so committed by him.

Sub-Sec. 10. If any one of the offenses within described shall have been committed before this act goes into operation, the same shall be punished according to the law existing at the time of the commission thereof; but any person who may have committed, or may be under the suspicion of having committed any such offense, may go before a Justice of the Peace of the county wherein he resides, or of the City of Baltimore, if he is a resident of said city, before the first day of June next, and before any indictment shall be found against him, and make the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, and of this State, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegience and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever; and further that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which maybe required of me by law, so help me God." And the taking of such oath, and filing a certificate thereof in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the proper county, or of the Superior Court of Baltimore City (as the case may be), to be there recorded, shall operate and have effect as a full statutory pardon of any and every of the offences described in the several sub-sections of this section, which may have been committed by such person at any time before the going into effect of this act.

Inspection of Army Trains at Washington

From the Evening Star, Jan 18.

There was an extensive inspection of Government teams yesterday. They were drawn up in a double row, on the wide thoroughfare known as K-street, and extended eastwardly from the Circle in the First Ward to a great distance beyond the Northern Market-house—so far out into a domain of mud that pedestrians were unable to ascertain how far. It is stated that there were on the ground 900 wagons, (four and six-horse teams) 100 one-horse ambulances, and 75 four-horse ambulances.

The teams generally were in good condition; but what attracted most attention was the baggage train of the Commanding General and his Staff. The sleek bay horses, finely matched in color and size, and the uniformity in the wagons and harness, made a display which nothing marred, except the want of uniformity in the outward adornments of the teamsters. Some wore caps, some hats, and some a hybrid [illegible], neither one or the other; while their coats, of every conceivable cut (and tear) were originally blue, black or gray, but were now toned down by an accumulation of alternate layers of sacred soil and Washington mud to something tolerably near uniformity. Of their nether belongings it is unnecessary to speak, as heavy boots and rolled-up trowsers legs marked them as teamsters. Physically they are unexceptionable, and it is stated that they are good teamsters; but they would certainly be improved—outwardly at least—by uniforms.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

MISSOURI.

GEN. HALLECK SETTING HIMSELF RIGHT ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION—AN IMPORTANT LETTER TO GEN. ASBOTH.

Headquarters Department of Missouri,
St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1861.

Gen. Asboth, Rolla, Mo.:

General: It would seem from the report of Maj. Waring to you (referred to these Headquarters) that he had, in compliance with your instructions, delivered to a Capt. Holland, a fugitive in his camp, claimed by Capt. H. as the property of his father-in-law.

This is contrary to the intent of General Order No. 3. The object of those orders is to prevent any person in the army from acting in the capacity of negro-catcher or negro-stealer. The relation between the slave and his master is not a matter to be determined by military officers, except in the single case provided for by Congress. This matter in all other cases must be decided by the civil authorities. One object in keeping fugitive slaves out of our camps is to keep clear of all such questions. Masters or pretended masters must establish the rights of property to the negroes as best they may, without our assistance or interference, except where the law authorizes such interference.

Order No. 3 does not apply to the authorized private servants of officers, nor to negroes employed by proper authority in camps; it applies only to "fugitive slaves." The prohibition to admit them within our lines does not prevent the exercise of all proper offices of humanity, in giving them food and clothing outside, where such offices are necessary to prevent suffering. Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen.

TRANSPORTS CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 16.

The steamer *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and the *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa, Col. Lauman, left on Monday, the latter at 9 P. M., for Cairo, under very disheartening auspices. It was apparent to most of those who are accustomed to the river, that the undertaking was a perilous one, for not only was the river bank full of ice of a very heavy description, but the weather was bitterly cold, pointing to a certain and rapid increase of ice.

The pilots say that five and a half feet is the depth of water in the channel, and that the nature of some of the crossings is such, with a narrow channel and rapid current, that the attempted passage of a boat through them would be attended with great hazard.

As far as we hear, the *D. A. January*, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois, has met with no mishap, althought it may be that she has laid up somewhere within fifty miles of this post.

We have positive intelligence in regard to the larger steamer *Continental*, with the Seventh Iowa. Information was brought here yesterday that she was in a gorge of ice in the middle of the river, at Sulphur Springs, twenty miles below this city.

Late last evening Capt. Sousley, pilot of the *Continental*, arrived in the city by the Iron Mountain Railroad, having come, by request of Capt. Hutchinson, for the purpose of reporting to the Government authority the condition of the steamer. She left this port drawing over four feet of water at the stern, but by altering the position of some of the freight, she was made to draw, after leaving, only three feet two inches amidships, and three feet ten inches forward.

The river at Widow Water's Point is extremely narrow, and through the confined channel the ice was found to be rolling in a compact mass, but notwithstanding the hazard that was apparent, the boat was guided into the portion of the river referred to. The boat moved safely on, with her wheels revolving very slowly, among the heavy masses of seething, crashing ice, and in this manner gained the wider portion of the stream above Sulphur Springs. The pilot, who had been at the wheel, was elated with the successful termination of the difficult undertaking, and leaving the wheel in other hands, descended to the cabin, but had hardly reached the hall when he was called out by the announcement that the boat was in a gorge. It was so. The boat's hull and wheels had become thickly encrusted with ice, and the wheels had ceased to operate. This was at 12 o'clock on last Monday night, a few hours after leaving this port. She became stationary when a quarter of a mile above Sulphur Springs landing, one hundred yards from shore, and in nine feet of water.

For hours the boat's spars were out and worked vigorously, but not an inch one way or another could the mammoth steamer, with over 1,000 souls on board, be made to move. The prospect was bad enough, but the soldiers were in excellent spirits, and did not seem to consider the fix they were in at all alarming. Nor was it really so, for every man could have walked to the shore upon the ice, which has ever since been gaining in solidity and in safety as a means of conveyance to the land.

It is contemplated by the authorities to send down this morning the powerful towing steamer *Francis Fisher*, which will probably be placed in command of Capt. Sousley. When there, what is necessary to be done will be decided upon. It is deemed probable that the twenty or so heavy pieces of ordnance, caissons, &c., will be hauled along the ice to shore. The other freight can be taken off in the same manner, or to St. Louis by the *Fisher*. The troops are probably by this time on shore and under their tents, of which they are said to have had a sufficient supply. They have provisions enough to last until this evening, and the boat has an ample supply.

What the fate of the boat will be will depend entirely upon circumstances, but at the present we understand little apprehension need be entertained of her ultimate safety. She is insured for $30,000.

It is very certain that the troops who were on board (that is, the Seventh Iowa,) and some thousands of others destined for Cairo, will go there by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Illinois Central.

The Iron Mountain Road runs to Sulphur Springs, so that the Seventh Iowa will not be required to do any tramping of consequence.

The steamer *G. W. Graham* arrived from Cairo, and was laid up below Widow Waters', her officers being unwilling to stem the torrent of ice in the narrow channel. Her pilot reported five and a half feet of water from Cairo to Widow Waters'.

ANOTHER HAUL OF REBELS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 11.

By private advices from Sedalia, in this State, we learn that the United States forces at that place made a large haul of rebels on Saturday night. The rebel force captured numbered about sixty men, and were bagged some six miles west of Sedalia. The prisoners are mostly members of Company C. Second Cavalry, lately commanded by Col. Alexander, at present confined in McDowell's College, in this city.

A ROCHESTER BOY DESERTS FROM THE REBELS.

From the Rochester Union, Jan. 17.

We were favored, last evening, with a call from Mr. George Duyet, late a soldier in the 3d Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Carroll, of the rebel army in Missouri, under Gen. Ben McCulloch. Mr. Duyet is a nephew of Chas. Carou, Sen., of this city, and was brought up in Mr. Carou's family. Some years since, Mr. Duyet left home to seek his fortune at the West, and in the process of time found himself at St. Louis, where he fell in with a man named N. H. Williams, from Maine, who was forming a negro minstrel company. Having some talent in that line, Mr. Duyet became a member of Williams' troupe, and with it made quite an extended tour through the Southwest, including a considerable stay in Texas. Finally the minstrels brought up at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where Williams leased the theatre, with the intention of making a season of two or three months; and there the unlucky minstrels found themselves on the breaking out of the slaveholder's rebellion.

In the first frenzy of the moment, everybody that sympathized with secession rushed to arms, and those who did not sympathize *were rushed!* In this last category were the unhappy members of Williams' Minstrel Troupe, consisting of seven sturdy, active young men—all but one of them being of Northern birth and sentiment. Declining of their own accord to enlist in the rebel army, they were per-force enlisted, and in a very brief period Mr. Duyet and Williams were duly enrolled as members of a cavalry troop, commanded by one Capt. Lewis. Their late companions were placed in other companies, and with them we have nothing further to do. The command of Capt. Lewis was subsequently incorporated with the Third Arkansas Cavalry, and became part of the force under Ben McCulloch. Mr. Duyet's enlistment dated from April 5, 1861. He served with what grace he could muster, for a considerable time, keeping constantly on the look-out for a chance to escape, but found none until after the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which he participated, with his regiment. McCulloch then withdrew his troops to a place called Keittville, whence Mr. Duyet took French leave of his regiment, and after a tedious pilgrimage arrived at St. Joe, where he expected to find Federal troops. Unfortunately, the soldiers at that place turned out to be a detachment of fifteen hundred men from Price's army, and he had been there but two days when he was recognized and arrested as a deserter. He claimed, however, to be a Missourian, and was not very severely dealt with. He was placed in a company of cavalry, temporarily, and soon after marched with the fifteen hundred to reinforce the army under Price, who was then about to attack Col. Mulligan at Lexington. On the route the detachment had a fight with Jennison's Kansas Jay-hawkers at Blue Mill Ferry.

On making the junction, the company in which Mr. Duyet served was detailed to act as a body-guard to Price, and in that capacity it passed through the memorable siege of Lexington, Mr. Duyet doing his duty as a rebel soldier, because he could not help himself. He says that the gallant Col. Mulligan's defence was the subject of the warmest praise in the rebel ranks—officers and men alike doing full justice to the heroism of Col. Mulligan and his little band. Not long after the capture of Lexington, Mr. Duyet was turned over to his own regiment and returned with it to Arkansas, McCulloch and Price having had a violent quarrel about precedence—each claiming supreme command.

On Christmas Day the command was encamped near Fayetteville, and officers and men had a grand blow out—nearly everybody getting drunk. Mr. Duyet, and his friend Williams, who had for some time been planning an escape, deemed this a good time to put their design into execution, and, accordingly, after dinner, changed their clothes, mounted their horses and rode off, taking with them only their revolvers and a holster pistol, by way of arms. They succeeded in getting clear of the rebel lines without much difficulty, but were subsequently lost for two days in the woods, as they dared not take the open road. They traveled 150 miles before they halted, and after a series of adventures fell in with the pickets of a Federal force at Lebanon, Mo., under the command of Col. Wright. That officer sent them to headquarters at Rolla, and thence they were forwarded to St. Louis, where they arrived on Thursday of last week.

They left St. Louis Sunday evening, and traveled to Dunkirk in company. There Williams took the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Mr. Duyet came on by the other route to Rochester, reaching this place Wednesday evening. He is by no means sick of fighting, but proposes to fight on the other side during the rest of the war, and as a sailor instead of a soldier. It is his intention to enter the navy as soon as he has paid his friends here a satisfactory visit.

Mr. Duyet says the rebel soldiers in Missouri and Arkansas are neither well fed, well clothed, or well paid, though the authorities do all they are able to do in that respect. He and Williams were able to give the Federal officers at Rolla considerable valuable information concerning the force of the rebels and their means of prosecuting the war. They are supplied with powder from a manufactory on the Mississippi, and obtain plenty of lead from the mines in Southern Missouri.

THE FIGHT AT PORT ROYAL.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE MICHIGAN TROOPS.

Headquarters Eighth Michigan Regiment,
Main Land, Port Royal Ferry,
Jan. 1, 1862—8 P. M.

Brig. Gen. Stevens—*Sir:* I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your order, this regiment was safely landed at the Adams House, on the main land, having effected the crossing in flat boats from Brick Yard Point, Port Royal Island, and took up its line of March towards the enemy's battery at this place, at 1 o'clock, P. M. On our approach toward the ferry, we were ordered to attack (as skirmishers,) a masked battery which opened fire on us from the right. I immediately detached the first two and the tenth companies, and directed their march to the left and front of the battery, which was followed by four additional companies to the right and front. The fire of the battery, with shells, continued on our line until the skirmishers reached the right, when it was turned on them, and, on our approach, right, left and front, to within 50 to 100 yards of the enemy's position, a fire of musketry was opened on them. The force of the enemy, as well as the battery, were concealed to a considerable extent by trees, brush and underwood, appeared to consist of two mounted howitzers, supported by a regiment or more of infantry and some cavalry. The skirmishers were measurably protected by underbrush and furrows, and continued their fire upon the enemy, which was returned by volleys of musketry and shells from the battery. Our fire was well directed and seemed to be effective. One mounted officer, who appeared to be very active, was seen to fall from his horse, at which the troops on the enemy's right were thrown into confusion. Their position seemed to be changing to the rear, and, as our skirmishers were called off, and the regiment formed in line, the enemy's fire ceased. The regiment was then marched to its position in the line of battle, in rear of the fort at this point.

Lieut.-Col. Graves led on the left, and Major Watson the right of skirmishers. The Major in leading on the line received a severe flesh wound in the leg. I have to report that officers and men behaved with admirable bravery and coolness.

The loss of the enemy, from the well-directed fire of our skirmishers, cannot be less than forty. Our loss is seven wounded, and two missing. A list is appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. FENTON,
Colonel Eighth Michigan Regiment.

ORDER REFERRING TO CORPORAL J. Q. ADAMS.

Headquarters Second Brigade,
Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 7, 1861.

Report relative to J. Q. Adams, Eighth Michigan, Company A, wounded in the battle of the 1st inst., and left on the field:

Negroes Mingo and wife Anthor testify: Saw him in a wagon at the railroad wounded in the right side; was surrounded by spectators; he would give no information to them; he received water to drink from them; the rebels asked him if it was right to run them off their own land; he said it was, and there were those behind that would revenge his fall; remaining true to his flag and conscious till 12 o'clock at night, at which time he died.

Headquarters Eighth Michigan Regiment,
Camp near Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 7, 1862.

Special Order.—In consideration of the noble and patriotic action and heroic death of John Q. Adams, Corporal of Company A., the above report will be entered upon the regimental records, with this order

By order of Col. WM. M. FENTON.
N. Minor Pratt, Adjutant.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF COL. FENTON.

Headquarters Eighth Michigan Regiment,
Camp on Port Royal Island, Jan. 3, 1862.

Order No. 41.—The Colonel commanding congratulates the regiment on their coolness and bravery in the battle of Coosaw River, on the 1st instant. The American flag was planted that day by you on the mainland of South Carolina, and *you* were the only regiment directly engaged with the enemy, and have given *renown* and *honor* to the State which sent you forth to battle for a *nation's* rights. Emulate the daring (while you sympathize with the afflictions) of your comrades, who were suffering from wounds in their country's cause, and the Eighth Michigan may yet have an opportunity to strike a *harder* blow for the Constitution and the Union. By order of

COL. WM. M. FENTON.
N. M. Pratt, Adjutant

The Pacific Telegraph—Table of Distances

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The following table of distances will be found of permanent interest sufficient to warrant its preservation. It gives the distance from station to station throughout the entire line traversed by the *Pacific Telegraph* and by the *Overland Stage Company*; and also the distances from New-York to Omaha by two routes, viz.: by way of Chicago, and also by way of St. Louis. The Pacific Telegraph Company's connection with the East was first established *viâ* St. Louis. But the war in Missouri caused such frequent interruptions to telegraph communication through that State, as to threaten the most serious consequences. The Company accordingly took early and prompt measures to secure the construction of a new line through Iowa, which, with lines already existing, would give them a connection with Chicago by a more direct route, and so far North as to be safe from rebel incursions. That line is now finished. The two lines—one from St. Louis, and another from Chicago—meet at Omaha.

The names of places set in *italics* (as also Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, which are set in small caps) are Telegraph Stations. Those set in Roman are Stations of the Overland Stage Company:

FROM NEW-YORK TO			Little Sandy	15	2558
Chicago	982		Big Sandy	12	2570
Omaha	511	1493	Big Timbers	14	2584
FROM NEW-YORK TO			*Green River*	12	2596
St. Louis	1140		Ham's Fork	20	2616
St. Joseph	407	1547	Church Buttes	10	2626
Brownsville	75	1622	Millersville	10	2636
Nebraska City	25	1647	*Fort Bridger*	12	2648
Omaha	50	1697	Muddy	12	2660
Elkhorn City	22	1719	Quaking Asp Sp'ngs	10	2670
Fremont	15	1734	Bear River	10	2680
North Bend	23	1757	Needle Rocks	10	2690
Columbus	26	1783	Head Echo Cañon	10	2700
Prairie Creek	12	1795	Hanging Rock	10	2710
Cedar Island	20	1815	*Weber River*	10	2720
Grand Island	30	1845	Dixie	11	2731
Wolf River	20	1865	East Cañon	10	2741
Fort Kearney	22	1887	Mountain Dell	12	2753
Platt Station	7	1894	GREAT SALT LAKE CITY	13	2766
Gardner's	14	1908	Traders' Rest	9	2775
Plum Creek	15	1923	Rockwell's	10	2785
Willow Island	15	1938	Dug Out	10	2795
Midway	14	1952	*Fort Crittenden*	10	[illegible]
Gilman's Ranche	15	1967	Rush Valley	17	[illegible]
Cottonwood Sp'ngs	16	1983	Point Lookout	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cold Springs	15	1998	Simpson's Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont Springs	14	2012	Deep Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dorsey's	11	2023	Fish Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alkali	14	2037	Willow Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gills	12	2049	*Deep Creek*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Springs	11	2060	Antelope Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Platte	15	2075	*Shell Creek*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overland City	13	2088	Egan Cañon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hugh's Ranch	10	2098	Bate's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry Sandy	10	[illegible]	Mountain Springs	11	[illegible]
Texas	10	[illegible]	*Ruby Valley*	9	[illegible]
Pole Creek	14	2122	Jacob's Well	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deep Well	12	2134	Diamond Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mud Springs	13	2147	Sulphur Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Court-house Rock	13	2160	Roberts' Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chimney Rock	14	2174	Camp Station	13	[illegible]
Ficklin's Ranche	11	2185	Dry Creek	13	[illegible]
Scott's Bluffs	12	2197	Simpson's Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horse Creek	16	2213	*Reese River*	15	[illegible]
Cold Springs	11	2224	Dry Wells	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laramie City	14	2238	Smith's Creek	14	[illegible]
Fort Laramie	9	2247	Edwards' Creek	8	[illegible]
Centre Star	10	2257	Cold Springs	14	[illegible]
Bitter Cottonwood	12	2269	*Middle Gate*	10	[illegible]
Horse Shoe	15	2284	Sandy Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elk Horn	10	2294	Sandy Hill	9	[illegible]
Laboute	15	2309	Carson Sink	11	[illegible]
Clute's Ranche	11	2320	Desert Station	16	[illegible]
La Prelle	9	2329	*Fort Churchill*	10	[illegible]
Box Elder	9	2338	Clugagis	11	[illegible]
Deer Creek	10	2348	Nevada	11	[illegible]
Platte Station	14	2362	*Carson City*	13	[illegible]
Platte Bridge	14	2376	*Genoa*	14	[illegible]
Red Buttes	10	2386	Friday's	11	[illegible]
Willow Springs	15	2401	Yanks	10	[illegible]
Horse Creek	14	2415	*Strawberry*	13	[illegible]
Sweet Water B'dge	10	2425	Webster's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plant's Station	14	2439	Moss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Split Rock	14	2453	Sportsman's Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three Crossings	10	2463	*Placerville*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ice Springs	13	2476	Duroc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warm Springs	9	2485	*Fulsom*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Bridge	12	2497	*Sacramento*	22	[illegible]
Strawberry	12	[illegible]	SAN FRANCISCO	140	[illegible]
Sweet Water	12	[illegible]			
Pacific Springs	12	[illegible]			

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—DOT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Potter Investigating Committee, appointed by Congress to inquire into the fidelity of Government employes, and especially of the clerks in the various Departments, have suspended the taking of testimony and are now preparing their report. This report will be voluminous, and, if report speaks true, of a character calculated to startle the country. The Committee, it is understood, have come to the deliberate conclusion, after patient investigation, that there are in the Departments *at least five hundred persons* who are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to witness the success of the rebellion. It is understood, also, that the report will be very severe upon one or two heads of Departments who have thrown obstacles in the way of the Committee in their endeavors to ascertain the truth.

We had from Washington, yesterday morning, the first indication that a forward movement of the Grand Army of the Potomac may be looked for to occur soon. A General Order has been issued by Gen. McCLELLAN, notifying all persons engaged in the military service to hold themselves in readiness. The fact that about nine hundred Government wagons, drawn by four and six horses, were reviewed in Washington on Saturday, is also significant.

Gen. LANE and his Staff left Washington yesterday for Kansas. We shall doubtless soon hear a good word from him there.

From Central Kentucky we have a telegram to the effect that four of our regiments had advanced as far as South Carrolton, directly in the route to Bowling Green. It is also said that the rebels are making preparations to evacuate the latter point on the approach of our forces.

Advices from Fortress Monroe, published in yesterday's TIMES, are highly important. It was confidently asserted there on Friday, that Gen. WOOL had sent notice to Gen. HUGER, the rebel commander at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city. This indicates that an attack was to be made upon the place immediately. Another indication is the fact that the topmasts and spars of the steam-frigate *Minnesota* had been unshipped, as though for action. It was reported that she would on Friday night proceed to Elizabeth River, towing the sailing-frigate *Cumberland*. The new steam-sloop-of-war *Pensacola* also exhibited signs of preparation for a conflict. Meantime, indications of perturbation on the part of the rebels are apparent. Roanoke Island, commanding the passage from Pamlico into Albemarle Sound, has been abandoned for the second time—the first occasion being immediately succeeding the reduction of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, by the expedition under BUTLER and STRINGHAM. Reports were also current that preparations were being made to evacuate Yorktown, but they are not well authenticated.

The Burnside Expedition, however it may task our ingenuity to determine its destination, is evidently a much greater puzzle to the enemy, besides being a great source of apprehension. The papers of Virginia and North Carolina exhibit a general uneasiness on the subject. If the preparations at Fortress Monroe, noted above, indicate that Norfolk is the place aimed at, our own curiosity, as well as that of the rebels, will soon be satisfied. Whether their apprehensions will be allayed as readily, is another question.

Another party of exchanged National prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, reached Fortress Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, and arrived at Baltimore yesterday. They are all convalescents from the hospitals; a number of them have crutches, and a dozen had to be transported on cots. On their transfer to the protection of the Stars and Stripes, a scene occurred similar to the one which marked the arrival of the first large party at Old Point. They saluted the flag with a burst of enthusiasm, and on their way they were greeted warmly by the soldiers and sailors, who lined the shores and thronged the rigging.

On Friday night a reconnoissance was made from Newport's News by seven companies of the New-York Second Regiment. The enemy's pickets were discovered about twelve miles from Camp Butler, and driven in.

A dispatch, dated twelve miles from Columbus, from the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, states that on the 16th inst. a heavy reconnoissance was made by Gen. GRANT, which advanced to within five miles of Columbus without discovering the enemy. The result of the reconnoissance was a reliable knowledge of all the routes leading out of Columbus toward Blandville and other towns. Deserters from the rebels represent that the force at Columbus is forty thousand men, but this is doubtless an exaggeration. From other authority it is ascertained that the rebels were in a state of great excitement on account of Gen. GRANT's movement down the river.

The reports from Cairo a few days ago in regard to the forward movement from that point seem to have been exaggerated. There *was* a movement of some seven thousand troops as far as Mayfield Creek, about half way between Cairo and Columbus; and preparations *are* going on rapidly for the general advance down the river. But it will be some time yet before things are ready for the assault on Columbus. Another and minor, though hardly less important movement than that is evidently on foot.

From our correspondent, on board the United States gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, on duty in the Gulf of Mexico, we have received a variety of interesting information relative to the condition of affairs in that region. Latest advices from New-Orleans represent that the Confederate authorities, apprehending an attack of the National forces, have sent large reinforcements there recently. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants for the rebel cause, however, does not appear to be deep or general, and enlistments for "self-defence" do not appear to proceed with great briskness. Defences for the city are still being constructed, and some of them especially those looking toward the sea, are represented to be of a very formidable character. The blockade, which is acknowledged to be most efficient, is a great source of vexation, and methods to break it are being sought in vain. At the Southwest Pass is the frigate *Colorado*; at the East Pass the *Vincennes*, and at Pass-à-l'Outre the gunboat *Mississippi* and the bark *Kingfisher*. There is a great deal of suffering among the poor in the city, particularly in soldiers' families, and the number fed at the free market is increasing daily. At Pensacola there are said to be now some eighteen thousand rebel troops, all well armed, but indifferently fed and clothed. They are also said to be in a state of very imperfect discipline. Our correspondent gives the particulars of the second engagement between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Philadelphia Friday night, having on board the crew of the rebel schooner *Venus*, captured on the Texan coast; also Capt. GEORGE J. MAHE, of the Louisiana Volunteers, captured in Barrataria Bay by the launches of the steamer *South Carolina*. The Captain, it is understood, admits that there is a Union sentiment in New-Orleans, though it is kept under.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commander GLISSON, of the gunboat *Mount Vernon*, on blockading service on the North Carolina coast, gives the particulars of the burning of a light-ship under the guns of Fort Caswell, at Wilmington, mention of which has already been made. The rebels had been in the habit of using the light-ship as a beacon for guiding vessels in and out of the harbor, and for annoying our vessels by hoisting lights at night. Commander GLISSON, selecting a hazy night, when the wind blew off shore, sent in a couple of boat loads of men, who, finding the light-ship deserted, set her on fire and retired. Fort Caswell did not open upon them until they were well out of harm's way.

We learn from the Upper Potomac that JACKSON and his army have disappeared entirely from the vicinity of Hancock, and it is believed they have retired to Winchester. The whole river line is reported quiet.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Friday, learns by passengers arriving from Patterson's Creek on the preceding evening, that rebels to the number of 2,500 had occupied Romney. On the night of the evacuation of Romney, four hundred sick had to be removed, which accounts for the want of transportation, and the necessity of destroying tents and provisions.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, Adair County, Ky., under date of Jan. 10, notices the departure of Gen. THOMAS, with six or seven regiments, for Somerset, or in pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER. The Fifth Kentucky, Col. BRAMLETTE, and Nineteenth Ohio, Col. BEATTY, were at Bucksville, on the Cumberland River, twenty miles below Columbia.

Energetic measures are in progress for strengthening the defences of the harbor of New-London. Gov. BUCKINGHAM encourages the immediate formation of an artillery company, and promises to send two rifled brass 6-pounders with equipments, as soon as the authorities are ready for them. Other guns of heavier calibre are to be furnished as soon as they can be procured.

A correspondent of the Cape Cod *Republican* says that while the English steamer *Rinaldo* was lying off Provincetown waiting for the *Starlight*, with MASON and SLIDELL on board, the commander inquired if there were no fort or other defences with which to protect the harbor, and on being told that there was none, he significantly remarked that the Government showed an unaccountable weakness in allowing such a place to remain unprotected.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Cleator*, which arrived yesterday, we have Jamaica papers to Jan. 6. The British ships-of-war *St. George*, *Mersey*, *Sanspareil* and *Barracouta*, sailed Dec. 25, for Vera Cruz, and the *Phaeton* Dec. 28. The French fleet left 23d for the same destination. Brig *Appline*, from Bonaire for Boston, put into Port Royal Dec. 21 in distress, having sprung her mainmast.

The British steamship *Kangaroo*, of DALE's line, Capt. McQUIGAN, sailed Saturday afternoon for Liverpool *via* Queenstown. It is the intention of Capt. McQUIGAN to touch at Cape Race, should the weather prove at all favorable, for any telegraphic messages or news. She will be due off that point about Wednesday noon.

A large number of British vessels, loaded with grain, have been reported lost within the past six weeks, from the fact, it is said, of their being loaded by means of elevators, which renders it impossible for the grain to become settled and compact. American and other vessels, whose cargoes are insured on this side, receive a large share of the grain in bags, thus lessening the danger of loss from the shifting of the grain to the leeward.

The whole amount received from all sources at Charleston for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, we learn from late Southern papers, is $152,000. Rather a sorry showing.

The Sons of New-Hampshire, residents of this City, gave a complimentary dinner to the officers of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Saturday evening. Speeches were made by C. A. SOULE, Judge PEABODY, HORACE GREELEY, H. B. PERKINS, and others. The whole affair passed off in a very pleasant and satisfactory manner.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has telegraphed the President urging him not to accept the resignation of Gen. REYNOLDS, but to grant him a short leave of absence until he can arrange his business.

United States Deputy-Marshal SMITH, Saturday, arrested two sailors, named DELANEY and HOLF, who served on board the schooner *Welles*, which was fitted out at this port by APPLETON OAKSMITH, in April last, ostensibly for a legitimate voyage, but which turned out to be a slaver, and succeeded in landing a cargo of negroes in Cuba. The men will be important witnesses on the trial of OAKSMITH, who is already in prison for fitting out the *Augusta* as a slaver.

The Stock Market was firm through the early dealing of Saturday, but fell off in prices ¼@1 ℘ cent. late in the day. Gold 102 ℘ cent. Exchange unsettled and tending down. In our Money and Commercial Review this morning will be found the Customs return of the Foreign Trade of New-York for the past year, complete.

The trade in Breadstuffs was quite limited on Saturday; prices favored buyers. The demand for Groceries was less active. Cotton was dull and nominal. Provisions were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Tollow, and Whisky, the latter at firmer rates. Fish, Metals, Hemp, Oils, Seeds and Spices were quiet. Salt was actively sought after. The freight market was depressed.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.—Gov. GAMBLE is reported to have hastened home to Missouri in order to resign his seat, and obtain an appointment as Senator in the place of TRUSTEN POLK. His disappointment would probably be more to the public interest. When the other day, the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the unseating of the recusant BROWN, was to be filled, it was filled by the selection of ROBERT WILSON, a sympathizer with the rebellion, whose declarations to that effect were fresh and open. As this choice was made by GAMBLE himself, with the facts before him, we are justified in believing it typifies the secret sentiments of the Governor; and we are at a loss, therefore, to see in what particular the country is to gain in exchanging two bold and outspoken traitors for two that are simply less courageous. Let us rather have POLK and BROWN back again.

The Changes in the Cabinet.

We attach no importance to the rumor that further changes are to be made in the Cabinet. We see no reason for such changes, and are confident that, in the absence of any special occasion for them, the President would be unwilling to make them. It is always hazardous, especially when great responsibilities press upon the Government, to change the *personnel* of an Administration. It is very apt to be regarded as an indication of weakness; and in time of war the enemy will certainly treat it as a symptom of divided and enfeebled councils. The President's disposition, moreover, has from the beginning been very decided against replacing any members of that Cabinet with which he entered upon the administration of our National affairs. He retained Mr. CAMERON long after he had lost the public confidence, because he was unwilling to do anything which might look like, or lead to, a general disruption of the Cabinet. And when he finally decided upon his dismissal, it was from a conviction that it was absolutely essential to the public good, and upon grounds not applicable to any other Department than that over which he presided.

More recent and reliable information from Washington leads us to believe that, in common with the public at large, we have been misinformed as to the real causes which led to Mr. CAMERON's constrained retirement. They related entirely to his administration of the War Department, and not at all to his views upon the Slavery question. It is very evident that Mr. CAMERON sought, very soon after he had succeeded in displacing FREMONT, to take possession of the ground he had held on that subject, and to force an issue upon it with the President which might cover his retirement, if it should become necessary. But at no time has the President evinced the slightest embarrassment on this subject, or allowed Mr. CAMERON's action upon it to control or influence his own. Indeed, Mr. CAMERON's own course has been so inconsistent as to command but little respect, either from the President or the public at large. At the outset he was intensely "conservative,"—going far beyond any other Republican in the Senate, while a member of that body, in his concessions to the South and returning fugitive slaves, after the war had commenced, upon his own order and without even the pretence of a judicial inquiry. His early orders to Gen. BUTLER on this subject were so clearly and strongly in the interest of slave-owners as to call out a very strong remonstrance from that officer. He opposed very warmly Gen. FREMONT's proclamation upon this subject, and became an advocate of the same policy only when he found that FREMONT was out of the field, and that a very powerful public sentiment sustained the General, whom he and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS had succeeded in displacing. It was then that, in violation of all military discipline, he indorsed a political harangue made by a Colonel of infantry to his own troops, and advocated the policy of freeing the slaves and arming them against their masters.

A vigorous effort has been made to create the impression that Mr. CAMERON has been removed on account of his Anti-Slavery sentiments—and that a man of opposite and hostile views has taken his place. At the outset we fell into the same belief, but we are satisfied it is wholly incorrect. Mr. STANTON is certainly not an Abolitionist,—but we have abundant evidence of the fact that his devotion to the Union far outweighs his regard for Slavery, and that he stands ready and resolved to take any steps that may be necessary to crush the rebellion and preserve the Union.

The simple truth is, the War Department has been, for the last two months, the most serious obstacle in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Unless we are entirely misinformed, Gen. McCLELLAN has been thwarted in every possible way, and deprived of the power to carry into effect the hostile operations he had devised. He has had no cordial support from the War Department since that Department succeeded in its effort to crush FREMONT. Whether this has been directly Mr. CAMERON's fault, or that of the horde of greedy and unprincipled contractors by whom he has been controlled and used, is of little consequence. The fact remains. Nothing whatever could be done which depended on the action of that Department, except through the corrupt and villainous swindlers who have tainted the whole air with official corruption and brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. We are assured that for weeks Gen. McCLELLAN demanded a full supply of pontoon bridges, absolutely essential to his operations, but could not get them; that 25,000 stand of arms, the best in the world, were kept in this City for weeks, under his incessant and urgent requisition for them, because Pennsylvania contractors had not yet been able to levy their exactions upon them. And these are but two of the many instances that might be cited to the same effect. The mighty interests of the nation have been made subordinate to the greedy avarice of swindling contractors. The War Department has been virtually in the hands and at the mercy of men who care nothing for the Union, nothing for the war, nothing for the sufferings of the people, except as they may serve their own ends, and give them a chance to enrich themselves out of the calamities of the country. The recent disclosures of the Investigating Committees of Congress left no possible excuse for longer toleration of such infamous and disastrous mismanagement. Months ago the President had declared that he would dismiss no member of his Cabinet, except upon a clear conviction of his dishonesty or incapacity. In regard to the War Department, he could need no further evidence. The case was perfectly clear, and called for instant action. And the President met this responsibility, precisely as he has met every other, with promptness and resolution.

The change in the War Department has had a most happy effect upon the public mind. Mr. STANTON is universally recognised as a just, firm, energetic and loyal man,—one whose devotion to the Union, and whose personal energy of character were thoroughly tested in the darkest days of the Republic. The fact that he is a Democrat gives increased significance to his selection, for it shows a desire on the part of the President to recognize the patriotism and loyalty which have been evinced by the great body of the Democratic Party in all portions of the country since the war began. We have now every needed assurance that the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN will be cordially seconded by the War Department,—that its affairs will be administered with energy, integrity and paramount devotion to the public good, and that neither sutlers, contractors, jobbers nor scheming politicians will be permitted to interfere with the vigorous and successful prosecution of the pending war.

Motion Along the Lines.

The signs of immediate and general movement along the entire line of the army, from Kansas to Port Royal, are unmistakable. The significant revocation of furloughs was hardly needed to prove activity to be the order of the day. The accelerated departure of the boat expeditions, East and West, the concentration of a strong naval force at Fortress Monroe, the dispatch of reinforcements to Port Royal and Ship Island, the readiness of Capt. PORTER's mortar squadron for departure from this port, and the fact that means of transportation are now supplied to the entire army, are proofs that the era of preparation is ended, and that of action begun.

Of the plan of the campaign which Gen. McCLELLAN has marked out, and made every arrangement to realize, it is impossible, of course, to speak with certainty, though enough is apparent to give an index to its general character. We began the war with the error of attacking the enemy in his strongest positions. He had the selection and preparation of the battle-field. We propose hereafter to conduct it upon the principle of avoiding the positions he has been at pains to fortify and strengthen to the exhaustion of his resources, and leaving just force enough to confront and hold him in check, turn his flank at every point, and press right into the heart of the rebel territory. Of this programme some of the details are already in the course of realization. The brigades at Port Royal and upon the coast of North Carolina, at Fortress Monroe and upon the Lower and Upper Potomac, are all in readiness to assist in the movement, advancing when the word is given. In Kentucky, there is little doubt the formidable post at Columbus has been already turned. Gen. BUELL is throwing up intrenchments on the south side of Green River, to protect the railroad bridge and restrain the Buckner army from advancing, while by a rapid side movement he hastens into Eastern Tennessee, seizes Knoxville, with the control of the Railroad, and closes the Cumberland and Wheeler Gaps against the retreat of ZOLLICOFFER. GARFIELD has doubtless already followed up his defeat of HUMPHREY MARSHALL by blockading that other avenue of retreat, Pound Gap.

Applying the same rule to the movements of the gunboat flotilla at Cairo, its task will not be to force a passage at Columbus, but by pressing up the almost defenceless Cumberland, reach Nashville and threaten at once the rear of BUCKNER and the safety of Memphis. Thus Columbus and Bowling Green will at once become untenable by the enemy. Tennessee will be effectually in possession of our forces, and with it we shall hold all the Southwestern communications and sources of supply of the army before Washington. Gen. BURNSIDE having at the same moment severed the connection between that army and the rebel States on the Atlantic, the entire rebel army will be inclosed between two belts of powerful foes, and compelled to accept a triple alternative of fighting, starving, or of laying down its arms. An incident of this state of affairs will be simultaneous attacks on the most important Southern ports, which cannot be relieved by a distant army cut off from its base of operations.

While these strategic arrangements are carried out at the east of the Mississippi, there will be no less activity on the west. Gen. LANE will, we are told, leave to-day for Kansas, to take command of an army, which the energy of Gen. DAVID HUNTER has placed in admirable condition, and in entire readiness for the field, and will at once commence his advance southward. Assured of the friendship and coöperation of the several tribes in the Indian Territory, many of whom only acquiesced in the rebellion, misled by the falsehoods of the Poet PIKE and other agents of the Confederate Government, Gen. LANE will confide in the protection the savages will lend to his rear, while he strikes into Arkansas and Louisiana. Warfare in that outlandish country has its own conditions. LANE is a daring frontiersman, skilled in all the habits and resources of the border, and will no doubt accomplish results in his department which the slower methods of an ordinary campaign would fail to effect. For this cause we may look for stirring intelligence from the Far West, very shortly after the leader places himself at the head of his forces.

The prospect of a general advance is thus immediate and secure. No step will be taken that will not be well guarded; no blow struck that will not possess every human probability of being struck effectually. And when the line of Union troops comes to rest on the southern instead of the northern line of the Border States, the rebel leaders will understand the desperateness of their case, and, unless given over to incurable insanity, will abandon the contest. We are safe, at all events, in acting upon this assumption.

WHO INVENTED "CONTRABAND?"—An enterprising antiquarian has discovered that the happy epithet of "contraband," which Gen. BUTLER applied to the slaves of rebels, and which was at once universally recognized as both a pun and a stroke of genius, is not so much the impromptu inspiration it was thought to be. It seems the original author of the term is our present excellent Mayor, GEORGE OPDYKE. Ten years ago he published a treatise on Political Economy—a book whose merit has never received adequate appreciation—in one chapter of which, treating of Slavery, the following passage occurs: "Slaves are not often furnished, as they formerly were, by African traders, at the cheap rates of stolen goods—*the article being now contraband with us*," etc. Now, it is not improbable that BUTLER's happy hit was a reminiscence of this, though it is not impossible—for such coincidences do occur—that similar reasonings brought out similar results. If BUTLER has been pilfering, one would like to know it. So good a thing should have its proper paternity. We venture to suggest the matter as a proper subject for inquiry by the V. W. C. I. C.—*i. e.*, the Van Wyck Congressional Investigating Committee.

What we Buy and Sell Abroad.

In another place, under the Money and Commercial head, this morning, will be found our annual tables of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the calendar year of 1861. They have been delayed a few weeks for the exact Custom-house figures for the closing month of December, and are now presented complete from official data. The results teach that a year of the greatest activity in *selling* abroad is not incompatible, in this country, with a season of civil war. They also teach that our people readily adapt themselves to the smallest possible amount of *buying* abroad when the warnings and necessities of domestic troubles, like the present, demand such economy. It was much regretted last Spring that the Morrill Tariff was enacted, coincident with the threatenings of the civil war which broke out six weeks after its approval by the late Executive. It was believed to be inauspicious for the good feeling and sympathy which we had a right to look for from the great commercial States of Europe. And it is not improbable that it may have done us harm in this direction; though, from the recent conduct of England on questions growing out of the Southern rebellion, it now seems questionable whether any tariff on our side, short of practical free trade, would have altered the course of that portion of her Press and people who have thrown the whole weight of their influence against us, and their undisguised sympathies in favor of armed and unholy rebellion. Insomuch, therefore, as the Morrill Act has contributed to the question of domestic economy in season of War, we have probably less to regret now than we supposed we had in March last. At all events, it is not likely that we shall make haste to repeal its specific duties upon British manufactures to accommodate that particular interest. The staples of iron and iron fabrics, and of woolen goods, of which we are able to command an abundant supply at home, will, no doubt, remain taxed, as against English competition, as they now are, until the end of the war, if not for some time after. In this determination we may not hope to please the factors and special agents of the English interest referred to among us, but we shall, at least, consult our own sense of economy, and do no violence to our partialities for our own wares, which we have both the skill and abundant raw material to fabricate.

We do not know that the Morrill Tariff has very materially contributed to our economy through the present season of trial. It is sufficient to know that it has been productive of less harm than at first anticipated, and that the reduced sum total of foreign goods imported under it has ratably contributed a larger proportion of revenue. The crisis of last year was one that called for the closest economy, and our people have properly responded to the call. During the six months since the new Tariff Act went into operation, (on 1st July,) we imported into New-York but forty-seven millions in value of foreign merchandise. The corresponding six months of 1860 showed an importation of one hundred and twelve millions. For the whole year 1861 the figures are one hundred and eighteen millions for this market, against two hundred and twenty-one millions the year before. A fair portion of the falling off is owing, of course, to the absence of the Southern trade, but the main cause of reduction is to be ascribed to the determined prudence and economy of our loyal consumers.

Nor do we mean to say that the absence of liberal importations is conclusive of a prosperous state of things. But it is to be welcomed, under the existing domestic circumstances of the country, as best adapted to the emergency. On this point Secretary CHASE (not an original protectionist himself) is most emphatic in his recent report, urging the discouragement of everything that might tend to the extravagant consumption of Foreign Goods. The revenues from this source he would make ratably as large as practicable, so that whatever is brought in during the season of war shall be made to contribute to the relief of the Treasury. He would gladly dispense with whatever income might be derived from lower duties to escape the temptation to extravagance in consuming what we do not make at home, and thus impoverishing the resources of the country.

Our sales of Domestic Produce abroad have been unprecedentedly large, from this and all the loyal seaboard and lake ports. They sum up for New-York alone $131,000,000 in value, comparing with a previous year of marked demand for the agricultural products of the country, when $95,000,000 in value were shipped from this port. That the sales of 1861 were not on the principle of reciprocal trade is abundantly evident from the facts already stated of the import movement. Our bread and other provisions were taken by Western Europe because they were imperatively wanted at the price, and could not be had so cheap or in the same abundance at any price from Northern Europe. That they would have been taken in yet larger amounts, on the reciprocal principle of international exchange or barter, is not so clear. We much doubt whether the additional bushels of Wheat and barrels of Flour sold to Great Britain would have been worth considering, had we sought the trade, instead of being sought by it, by holding out the inducement of a lower Tariff. A selfish convenience was at the bottom of the demand, and to this moving principle in trade we do not remember that British policy has ever been a stranger. That it will cease incidentally to favor this country through the present year, as it has done through the past year, should the United Kingdom produce an abundant grain crop next Fall, is morally certain; and this contingency should warn us in season, not to be tempted to a return to the liberal importation and consumption of foreign goods.

Another result, or rather the sequel to our buying and selling abroad the past year, is that we have brought back from England, and other foreign States, direct to this port and *viâ* Boston, forty-five millions of the gold which they drew from us the previous two years, which amounted from New-York alone to one hundred and twelve millions. The notable circumstance in this movement is, that the large remittances hence in 1859 and 1860 were made while the country was in the full enjoyment of the cotton trade. During these years the exports of that staple were three hundred and fifty-two millions, and yet such was the improvidence of the whole country, North and South, and such the facilities for the free importation, under the late *ad valorem* system of revenue, that one hundred and twelve millions of the rich product of California must be added to balance the account. That the burthen fell the heavier upon New-York and the North because of the long credits to the South and the practice of her planters in anticipating their crops, there is much reason to suppose. And yet it was the infatuating belief that the North could not live without this trade, that "precipitated the Cotton States into revolution," and armed resistance to the Government!

A Word to English Liberals.

The *London Spectator* has usually been thought to be one of the English journals most amicably disposed toward this country, and one inclined to report facts as they are, and not merely to regard American affairs according as they affect English politics. It is supposed to represent a good deal of the intelligent Whig sentiment, as regards this nation and its institutions. That it should make occasionally most remarkable statements in regard to our geography, was to be expected from any well-educated British organ. That it should confuse our parties, and rank our public men in a manner which would slightly shock those gentlemen, was also to be anticipated. When a Quarterly, of the character of the *Edinburgh Review*, could commence a well-studied historical article on this struggle with an important blunder of the most palpable kind, and base thereon its argument, as all may see in the last October number, we surely should not expect great accuracy or wise judgment from a Weekly, however friendly its purpose.

In a recent number of the *Spectator*, we find an honestly-meant and kindly paragraph, hoping for the best with respect to the action of our Government on the *Trent* affair, but adding, sagely, that "all would depend (in the action of the Government) *on the view which the army of the Potomac would take of the question.*" When an American reads such a paragraph as this in a foreign journal, he hardly knows what to say. If honestly penned, as we must believe in this case, there seems such an immense back-ground to explain and unfold to the minds which could form or receive such a statement, that any reasonable man is in a state of despair as to ever answering it. An Englishman will recall a similar difficulty in convincing the continental people that there is not a deep and cunning conspiracy on the part of the British manufacturers to ruin all the French and German manufacturers, or in endeavoring to explain to an Oriental stranger the impossibility of the great Queen's bastinadoing a refractory ministry. If, in the Crimean war, Mr. BRIGHT had introduced a reform bill into Parliament, and our papers had sagely concluded that its success depended on the view which the army in the Crimea might take of it, we should get a fair parallel instance for such paragraphs as this of the *Spectator*. Perhaps the London *Times* capped the climax of absurdity during this unhappy discussion by suggesting arguments and inducements which the President or his Cabinet should lay before the regiments on the Potomac. One can fancy Mr. SEWARD driving from camp to camp, calling the hardy fellows about him, and meekly unfolding to rank and file all the secrets of his foreign diplomacy, and asking their opinions as to nice points of international law.

Of course, few highly educated Englishmen will be able to understand that all this is utterly absurd. We have not the slightest expectation of convincing them. We do not expect the great British upper-class to believe us, when we say that no sane man in the whole country ever thought of asking or caring what the "army of the Potomac" might say on the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, any more than they thought what the Legislature of Kansas would say, or even what Congress itself might think. The matter was not in their hands. When the time for blows comes, every heart will beat responsive to the heart of the brave army of the Potomac. Now when appropriations are to be decided upon, or when the conduct of the war is to be investigated, all eyes turn to Congress, and it, for the time, is supreme. But when a nice affair of foreign diplomacy and negotiation is on foot, no other persons, through the whole Union but the President and Secretary of State, have anything positively to do with it. It is true, a treaty would have been laid before the Senate, but a simple negotiation like the present was in their hands alone. If rabid gentlemen like Senator HALE, or Mr. LOVEJOY, had poured forth tirades of abuse on the Administration; if there had been "mobs" in every city, it would have made no difference; President LINCOLN in that matter, was supreme.

It is entirely impossible to make Englishmen of the Universities or the Aristocracy see this. They know, of course, and have proved, that "this Republic is ruled by the mob," and they probably "thank God that on that subject they are not open to conviction!" But the English Radical and Liberal of the middle class will understand that in a country where the Government is equally the interest and the property of every man, there can be no such thing as a general mutiny of the army, or an undue or illegal influence of the soldiers on the Administration. It is true that a profound question of conscience, like this of Slavery, and an exceptional aristocratic interest like this of the slaveholding class, have succeeded in splitting temporarily our Republic, but such a thing in the Free States is simply impossible. Nowhere in the world is law more reverenced than in these communities. The immensity of our sacrifices, at this time, is a measure of the popular estimate of the value of Law and Government. We could have had peace and plenty now if we had been willing to sacrifice Constitution and laws. Military mutinies on a broad scale, mob-law, one Department of the Government usurping the function of another, tyranny and anarchy, are all equally impossible in an intelligent people, whose state is founded on universal suffrage and on the welfare of each individual citizen. Mistakes we shall make in plenty; sins we shall commit; dangers will be incurred, but they will not be in the direction which our aristocratic enemies in England expect. We can say then to our friends of the Liberal Party in Great Britain, watch carefully our political history, and do not judge hastily. Be patient with many defects which must come to the surface. Remember that a nation is not to be tested by one campaign or one year, and give us the generous consideration which you would claim for yourselves.

Small Grain for Great Guns.

The largest and most capacious carrier of the Cunard line of steamers is the *Australasian*. During the recent phrenzy in England growing out of the *Trent* affair, she was taken up by the British Government as a transport for Canada. She was filled to her utmost capacity with soldiers, and ordnance, and small arms, and hurried off to Halifax, where it seems the charter was made conditionally to expire. She then came round to New-York, consigned to Mr. Cunard, Jr., who took up a freight of American breadstuffs and provisions, the largest, perhaps, that has cleared from this port for many months, and yesterday morning the good ship sailed for Liverpool, on a mission of peace and plenty!

This round voyage, in its commercial sense, is all right, of course, profitable no doubt, both ways, to Mr. Cunard and the return trip highly acceptable to our grain factors. Its political significance we leave the reader free to ponder upon. The exchange of small grain for great guns, we trust will not be unwelcome to our cousins over the water, arriving out, as the former will, after their irate temper shall have been cooled by sober reflection and Mr. Seward's timely specific. In any event we beg leave to commend them to the quiet enjoyment of the bread and butter which the *Australasian* will soon deliver in good order and well-conditioned.

The Post-office Department and the Newspaper Press.—We have already referred to the proposition brought forward in Congress to require all newspapers to be conveyed *through the mail*. Such a proposition would take effect mainly upon the newspapers published in the large cities, especially in New-York, from which not less than *one hundred thousand* newspapers are sent every day into the interior by express companies, and in packages over the various railroad routes. What they gain by this is *dispatch*. They can reach their subscribers and the public at large in this way much sooner than if sent by mail; and this is a consideration of the very first importance to them.

If the Government suffer from a lack of the revenue which their conveyance through the mail would yield, and if they are not willing to make this sacrifice for the sake of diffusing public information, let them make it up in some other way. Let them require *postage to be paid* on newspapers thus conveyed, and at the same time require the railroads to carry them under their contracts with the Post-office Department. Let them impose, if they please, a stamp duty, or even a *direct tax upon every copy* of every newspaper issued, if this shall be deemed necessary as a means of revenue to the Government under the heavy expenditures of the war. A direct tax of *half a cent a copy* on the daily newspapers of this City, would yield not far from $300,000 a year to the Government. Yet our City journals would much rather pay it than submit to a measure which would restrict their enterprise, and retard their prompt and rapid distribution throughout the country at large.

Indeed, we think that a direct tax on newspapers would be a perfectly legitimate and proper source of income. It is open to objection, doubtless, but so is every other tax. Newspapers have become necessaries of life, but so are tea and sugar. Taxes must be levied, and all classes of the community must be prepared to contribute their full share. The newspaper Press has suffered quite as severely as any other interest from the war, in its loss of advertisements;—but it is still willing to submit to whatever taxation may be required for the public good.

Capt. Porter's Account of the Lucas Bend Affair.—The modest dispatch in which Capt. Porter describes his encounter with the rebel gunboats near Columbus, we give in another column. The engagement, already described in the correspondence of the Times, took place on the 10th inst., when, with two vessels, the Union commander put to flight twice the number of the enemy's boats, disabling one at least, and driving all of them for shelter beneath the guns of Columbus. An exploit of this sort might reasonably authorize a little vainglory; but the worthy son of a hero refers to it with the modesty of genuine merit. The bulletine in which Gen. Taylor made famous his campaign on the Rio Grande belong to the same manly school of military literature.

A Pleasant Sabbath Evening for the Newsboys.

Last evening was one of unusual interest in the lofty abode of the newsboys. They were addressed in an instructive and entertaining manner by Mr. Moses Brace, who traced the enterprise of establishing the Lodging-House back to its earliest introduction to his notice by Mr. Brace, and declared that he laughed in his sleeves when the proposition to rent his upper rooms for the purpose was broached; but succeeded with heart and soul to the object without the slightest faith in its success. He remembered when there were but twenty-five newsboys, and taking a retrospect of twenty-five years, he drew contrasts between experiences of thrift and neglect which had come under his observation from that time to the present, when no less than 500 youthful venders represented this branch of trade.

A most interesting feature of the evening was the genial presence and friendly remarks of a gentleman from Indiana, who made a whole-souled offer of encouragement to the boys in the shape of $20, to be awarded to the two boys who best conducted themselves in all particulars, during the year 1862. At the end of that time he expected again to visit them, but would leave the money in the hands of Mr. O'Connor, as they knew him, and he himself was a stranger to them. The generous man's remarks were received with an expression of gratitude by the boys, and already could be perceived a certain air of *looking to themselves*, indicating an ambition to contend for the prize.

It is in contemplation to introduce hot water into the Lodging-House bath-rooms, by means of pipes connecting with the boiler of the *Sun* office, below. This is a much-needed improvement, as cleanliness is next to Godliness, (and in the event of this desirable innovation will probably be found in many cases to precede it.)

The meeting was conducted by Rev. C. L. Brace, who dismissed it with the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined.

The room was well filled, there being about one hundred boys present.

AMUSEMENTS.

A glance at the theatrical announcements for the present week reveals the curious fact that in variety and healthfulness of entertainment the Metropolis was never more happily circumstanced than it is now. The fact is curious simply because in the best of times January is regarded as a period of hard managerial struggle against adverse weather and public indifference. This year there were other circumstances that threatened to be utterly calamitous to art. The most enterprising of our caterers looked forward with gloomy apprehensions to the dull season; but lo! the dull season is here, and instead of empty benches and yawning treasuries, we find eager audiences crowding to all our places of amusement, and struggling at the box offices for the privilege of depositing their Treasury Notes—green leaves more welcome than those of Spring to the gentlemen on whom they are showered. During the past week all the Broadway theatres were taxed to their greatest capacity, and two operatic performances at the Academy of Music, although they attracted several thousands of spectators, did not have the effect of diminishing the nightly throngs that paid homage to the drama.

There is, in this unexpected revival, something more than a pecuniary success to rejoice at. With the change of fortune has come an entire change in the theory of management. A few months ago it would have been but a small loss to Art if all the theatres in the City had been compelled to close their doors. They were useless as a means of instructive recreation. The mania for spectacle pieces had dwindled from the proportions of something that astonished you, to that condition of driveling idiotcy, which merely excited your pity. Speech, indeed, became a source of offense, and flaming dresses, and burnished scenery, and flashing *ensembles* the only rewards for an evening misspent in gazing on a masquerade of idle frippery. How changed are the times now, will be gathered from the fact that all our principal places of amusement have returned to their true allegiance to letters. A large portion of the public, too, that has abstained from visiting theatres for the simple reason that the nonsense talked there was intolerable, has cast aside its apathy and once more numbers itself among the steady patrons of the drama. Hence pleasure and profit trip lightly through the curtained world of Thespis and Thalia. As an illustration of the wholesome *régime* which prevails, we may mention retrospectively that the following standard works were performed at the various Broadway theatres during the past week: "Julius Cæsar," "Damon and Pythias," the "Honeymoon," the "King of the Commons," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Playing with Fire," the "School for Scandal," the "Road to Ruin," "Love for Love," "London Assurance," "Our American Cousin," and "Dot."

All we want to complete our circle of amusements is an opera, and we are glad to be able to announce that this will be forthcoming the next week. Mr. Grau's experiments on Wednesday and Friday last were so eminently successful that he has not hesitated to cast himself once more on the tide of favor, confident that with a few bold strokes he can touch the golden sands of fortune. He will open on Monday next at the New-York Academy, and on the following evening in the Brooklyn establishment. A new prima donna, who has been highly recommended by European critics, and praised by their brethren of Boston, will make her *début* on this occasion. We refer to Mme. Borchard, a *cantatrice* who was engaged for the New-Orleans Opera House, but owing to the troublous times and the blockade has not been able to proceed thither. Mr. Grau is fortunate in having secured an *artiste* whose European career gives us so fair a promise of an excitement. The season will last two weeks, and introduce all the favorite artists now under Mr. Grau's direction. That it will be conducted with energy and good faith is certain. Mr. Grau, who has also secured the Academies of Philadelphia and Boston, is one of those straightforward gentlemen who never compromise themselves by indiscreet promises, or an attempt to fly higher than they can roost.

An operatic performance was to have been given at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Saturday last, and all the artists who had performed here on Friday night took their departure for the right-angled city by the 2 o'clock train on the first mentioned day. A severe accident occurred on the Railroad, and many persons were injured, but the artists of Mr. Grau's company fortunately escaped. The delay, however, was fatal to the Philadelphians, for the train did not arrive until after midnight, and hence there was no opera.

The performances at Niblo's Garden were conducted with admirable spirit during the past week, and drew very fine houses. Owing to the annual recurrence of the Firemen's Ball there will be no performance to-night. To-morrow the tragic play of "Jane Shore," with Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Wm. Wheatley, Mrs. Barrow and Mrs. J. W. Wallack in the principal parts, and as an afterpiece the nautical burletta called "Black-Eyed Susan," in which Mr. E. L. Davenport will display his versatility by playing a sailor's character, dancing a sailor's hornpipe and singing several songs. On Wednesday, Mr. Hackett will be added to the forces of the establishment for the purpose of completing in the best possible way the cast of Shakespeare's historical drama of "King Henry IV." Mr. Hackett plays Falstaff.

At Mr. Wallack's theatre we are promised a fresh instalment of the fine old comedies this week; to-night being devoted, however, to another performance of Goldsmith's extremely popular play "She Stoops to Conquer." To-morrow, "A Cure for the Heartache;" on Wednesday, "A Bold Stroke for a Husband;" on Thursday the "Honeymoon."

Mr. J. S. Clarke succeeds in winning large audiences to the Winter Garden, and sending them away thoroughly delighted with their evening's amusement. Boucicault's excellent drama, "Dot," was played all last week, and to-night will be changed for a piece called "The Sentinel of the Night," in which Mr. Clarke appear as *Coco*, the fat soldier. The "Naiad Queen" is the brilliant finale to the programme.

At Laura Keene's Theatre, Tom Taylor's comedy of "Our American Cousin," has started on a new career, and bids fair to profit by it. The houses have been excellently attended.

At Barnum's Museum, the "Naiad Queen" is still the leading attraction in the lecture room. Commodore Nutt is in training for an early encounter with the public.

Capt. Williams, the vanquisher of whales and daring rover of the South Seas, enters on his sixteenth week at Hope Chapel to-night. In view of a fact so encouraging, it is scarcely necessary to add a word of praise, for in New-York an exhibition must possess features of rare excellence to secure for it so steady a patronage. Those who would experience an entirely new sensation should not neglect the Whaling voyage. It is one of the most pleasantly exciting things that has ever been introduced to a Metropolitan audience.

Mr. Gottschalk is expected to arrive from Havana during the present week. Mr. Maretzek, too, is supposed to be on his way home.

A couple of French performances were given during the past week at Dodworth's Saloon, which for the occasion was converted into a distant resemblance of a theatre. Mme. Lauretti, M. Juignet and M. Edgard were the artists, and acquitted themselves in a way so acceptable to their patrons that it became necessary, after the second performance, to find a larger hall. The best in the City—Irving Hall—has been selected for the future performances of the talented little company.

Mr. S. B. Mills will give his first classical quartette *soirée*, on Saturday evening next, at Dodworth's.

Mrs. John Wood, so rudely rebuffed by the Brooklyn directors of the Academy of Music, on the ground that her performances were of too light and trivial a character for the staid folk of the City of Churches, has determined on revenge. She has taken the fine hall of the Athenæum, converted it into a theatre, and will open to-night in a couple of her most popular pieces. We shall be greatly mistaken if this incident does not lead to the erection of a regular theatre. Pretty women and clever actresses always find friends.

The Hanlons have created a great excitement in Boston. On the occasion of Williams benefit the theatre was crowded from pit to dome, and the daring gymnast cleared nearly a thousand dollars.

The Myers children, to whom we have frequently referred, will give their second entertainment at Irving Hall, on the 21st of February. They are most remarkable elocutionists of their age we have ever heard.

Dan Rice, the "American humorist," has been engaged by Mr. Stickney, for the National Circus, at the Bowery Theatre, and will make his appearance to-night, in company with the comic mules. Mme. Tournaire, with a full equestrian company, will also perform.

At the new Bowery Theatre, an entirely new National drama, by Robert Jones, will be produced, called "Scotto, or the Scout and the Spy."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Seven Hundred Dollars' Worth of Property Stolen.—The Receiver Sent to the Tombs.—A young German, named Henry Miller, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Connolly, at the lower Police Court, charged with stealing property to the amount of $700, from his employer, Benjamin Marks, dealer in cloths, at No. 107 William-street, during the last year. For several months past the proprietor of the establishment has missed large quantities of cloth, and other articles, but it was not until very recently that any evidence could be obtained tending to implicate Miller, in the transaction. Officer Niven, of the Second Precinct, arrested the accused, who, on being conveyed to the Station-house, made a partial confession of the crime. He admitted having taken two pieces of cassimere cloth on the 14th inst. The total value of these pieces was $60. Miller furthermore stated that he would not have stolen the cloth, had it not been for the urgent persuasion of a man named Heyman Geigerman, who is a cap-maker, doing business at No. 415 Eighth-avenue. The two pieces of cloth just mentioned were sold to the latter for the sum of $15. A piece of silk velvet, taken from Marks' store, valued at $28, was disposed of to Geigerman for the small consideration of an ordinary cloth cap, valued at $1. Miller also states that Geigerman has urged other clerks in the store of Mr. Marks to rob their employer and sell the goods to him. Upon the information thus received, Officer Niven proceeded to Mr. Geigerman's place of business and took him into custody as the receiver of stolen property. In his possession were found some of the goods which had been stolen from Mr. Marks. Justice Connolly yesterday sent Miller to the House of Detention as a witness, and the other prisoner was committed to the Tombs for trial.

Children's Aid Society—Boys' and Girls' Meeting.—One of these interesting and beneficial reunions took place on Sabbath afternoon, and was attended not only by the needy class they are more especially intended to encourage, but by a large number of visitors drawn thither by the newly-awakened interest in the temperance movement, which has become a marked feature of the gatherings. The efforts of the Society this Winter are encouragingly progressive throughout the entire field of Industrial School visitations, and fathers and mothers are led by their little ones to accompany them to their "meetings." The average attendance is now 250 within the limits of one district, which was, until recently, an almost hopelessly repellent locality for a visitor to enter. The meeting in question was addressed by a lady who has passed through an experience of useful suffering, and in the recital of a portion of it, she showed the children, by expressions adapted to their understandings, how terrible a curse is drunkenness—"a worse traitor than Jeff. Davis or Beaurgard and all the South put together." [Sensation in the room, showing "Young America" appreciative.] This lady's husband is a volunteer in the National army, a convert from intemperance after being many years a slave to its influence. Other speakers addressed the audience in genial language; after which a distribution of small pictorial papers, called the *Child's World*, took place, and the happy recipients dispersed with the closing hymn upon their youthful lips, as they turned their steps homeward.

More Counterfeiters Caught.—At a late hour on Saturday night an attempt was made to put into circulation a new counterfeit $5 bill, purporting to be a genuine issue on the Blue-Hill Bank of Dorchester, Massachusetts. The attempt was made in different parts of the City at the same time, and but for the telegraph and Police many of the merchants and shopkeepers would, no doubt, have been deceived by them. Charles Yerrance was arrested and taken to the Tombs, upon the charge of passing one of them upon Chas. E. Young, of No. 8 Bowery. Justice Connolly committed him to the Tombs. John Nelson was committed by Justice Kelly for passing another upon a saloon-keeper in Sixth-avenue, and Mary Bringer, for attempting to pass one, was locked up by Justice Stebbs at the Essex Police Court. Several other parties will make complaints to-day against those who have put the spurious notes in circulation.

The New-York Typographical Society.—This Society, the oldest and only benevolent organization of printers in the city, held an interesting meeting on Saturday night last, at the Printers' Free Library, No. 3 Chambers-street, on the subject of its financial condition. Messrs. Charles C. Savage, Robert H. Johnston, Edward M. Skidmore and George Parsons, the Trustees, submitted a report, recommending the creation of a Sinking Fund and a reduction of expenses, to meet the indebtedness of the Society, which has occurred from various causes. The report was adopted, and measures were taken for submitting its recommendations to a future meeting of the Society. Owing to the depression of business, caused by the Southern rebellion, the Society did not celebrate the anniversary of Franklin's Birthday, on Friday last, the 17th of January.

Launch of a Government Steamer.—The new side-wheel steamer *Port Royal*, built by Mr. Thomas Slack, for the United States Government, was successfully launched from his ship-yard, foot of North Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., at 12 M. last Saturday. The dimensions of the *Port Royal* are: length, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. She is constructed with a rudder at each end, after the manner of a ferry-boat. She was towed round to the Novelty Iron Works to receive her engines and machinery, and will soon be placed at the disposal of Government.

Departure of the Australasian Cunard Screw Steamer.—This fine screw steamship, which has been lying at this port, since she discharged her troops at Halifax, taking in a large cargo of provisions for Liverpool, left yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock. The *Australasian* is one of the swiftest of the ocean steamers which sails from this port, but her berth accommodations have been much altered since she was chartered as a transport by the English Government. These, however, can soon be replaced on her return.

Inside View of the Rebellion.—Col. T. B. Thorpe, for twenty years a resident of Louisiana, will, at the request of many prominent citizens of New-York, deliver a lecture at Dodworth's Hall this evening, upon the Southern rebellion, giving an inside view of the revolt, and showing the necessity of crushing it out. The subject will be treated in an entertaining manner, and enlivened by anecdotes, reminiscences and stories, illustrating Southern life and manners.

Supposed Infanticide.—Officer Garthwait, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday, found the body of an infant, only a few days old, in an ash-barrel, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Barrow-street. There were strong evidences of the child having come to its death by violence, but the Coroner's Jury were unable to determine by whom the violence was inflicted.

Shrewsbury Boats.—The *Highland Light*, for Shrewsbury, N. J., has resumed her trips, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, and will leave New-York to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 8 A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Sigel Mass Meeting.—A mass meeting of Germans was held in the Sixteenth Ward, on Friday evening, to express their opinion as to the resignation of Gen. Sigel, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Brig.-Gen. Sigel, of the Missouri army, has been systematically insulted by his superior officers, which induced him, as a man of honor, to resign; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of all patriots to express their indignation against such machinations, which may cause the loss of the worthy services of a patriotic General; therefore,

Resolved, That we find in Gen. Sigel one of the first who started for the defence of the country; that we acknowledge him an excellent tactician and soldier, to whom we owe much, in consequence of his energy in Missouri.

Resolved, That we find jealousy to be the motive of those intrigues which caused his resignation, and the opposition to his energetic prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of the President of the United States to save Franz Sigel for the sake of the country, and to give him every reparation, after treatment so unjust.

Resolved, That the German population and patriots, ask a position for Gen. Sigel to which he is entitled by his experience, talents and patriotism. The undersigned take further the opportunity to express their opinion to the President of the United States and both Houses, that Slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and that emancipation of the slaves is the only remedy for preserving the Union.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to deliver copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and the Speakers of both Houses.

Dr. Kessman presided at the above meeting, and the principal speaker was Sigismund Kauffman.

A Nest of Juvenile Burglars Broken up.—A posse of the Ninth Precinct Police, under Capt. Waddy, on Friday night made a descent upon a suspected shanty in the Ninth Ward, kept by two colored women named Mary Fennell and Margaret O'Neal, whom they succeeded in arresting, together with a party of juvenile burglars, the eldest of whom was not 15 years of age. This gang has for a long time been depredating upon the loyal citizens in that section of the city, the keepers of the shanty receiving and disposing of the plunder obtained.

Dangerous Assault.—Michael Grant, employed as a bar-tender at a liquor shop corner Van Brunt and King streets, on Saturday night got into a quarrel with Thomas W. McCrean, a customer, when he struck the head of the latter with a sword, injuring him seriously, if not fatally. McCrean was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and Grant was committed to answer.

Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 112 deaths in this city—57 males, 55 females. There were 18 deaths by consumption, 8 by convulsions, 5 by small-pox, 5 by pneumonia, 5 by apoplexy, 5 by hydrocephalus, 4 by congestion of the brain.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.—A man, named William Spence, was arrested in the Third Precinct, Saturday night, for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Massachusetts. The accused was committed for trial.

New Railroad Route.—The new road to Newtown will be operated the present week as far as completed—to Yates-avenue. The road will be extended to Newtown—nine miles—early in the Spring.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—SOULE.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. J. S. Lord, DAVID JACKSON to EMILIE V., third daughter of G. W. Soulé, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

STORMS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 19, ELIZABETH POST, widow of the late Henry Storms, of North Castle, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 112 Charles-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Unionville for interment.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

DANFORTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 6 o'clock A. M., MOSLEY J. DANFORTH, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 11th-st., this day, (Monday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SOMERVILLE.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Jan. 19, ELLA SOMERVILLE, adopted daughter of Wm. M. and Helen Somerville, aged 8 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 203 Bleecker-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEARY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, JAMES LEARY, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

NORMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, EDWARD NORMAN, aged 28 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Cornelius Sullivan, No. 7 State-st.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, CORNELIA, only daughter of Wm. B. and Emma H. Putnan, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 222 5th-av., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTERBOTTOM.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 17, ALFRED H. WINTERBOTTOM, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

DU BOIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES DU BOIS, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sons, Samuel B. and Nevingson G. Du Bois, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 51 Park-av., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MIGNARD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, ISIDOR, son of Charles A. and Mary E. Miguard, aged 1 year, 1 month and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 382 South 5th-st., near Brunswick, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

DE LANCEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, ELIZABETH, widow of William A. De Lancey, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1¼ o'clock.

ANDERSON.—In Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Jan. 12, PHILLIPS J., eldest son of Peter B. Anderson, aged 28 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 44 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

DUNLAP.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 18, ANN JANE DUNLAP, aged 15 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Robert Irwin, No. 126 Washington-st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

BILL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, SILVESTER BILL, father of Edward Bill, of this City, in 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, New-Brunswick, on Monday next, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

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WINTER GARDEN.
A CARD.
It has been ever a welcome and honored custom of every theatre in the Old World to introduce at this period of the year some fairy or romantic spectacle, emblematic of the season. Of the many pieces founded on legendary story to which holiday times have given birth, that of the
NAIAD QUEEN
has been universally admitted to be the most attractive. As a spectacle, it is as complete as if it had been devised by Queen Mab herself, while there is a human interest running through every scene, and bearing on its current the fantastic shapes of a fairy world. It thus carries an attraction for all, while especially furnishing to the eyes of the little lovers of fairy lore a feast of unequaled splendor.
To render the evening's enjoyment as perfect as possible, the spectacle will always be preceded by a Standard Comedy or Drama, in which, as well as in the NAIAD QUEEN,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
acknowledged to be the greatest Low Comedian we now have, will sustain one of his great comic personations.
John Madison Morton's interesting military drama of
THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT,
Coco.......................................Mr. J. S. CLARKE
will this evening precede the
NAIAD QUEEN,
Thus presenting on the same night
One of the most effective dramas
and
Beautiful Scenic Spectacles
Ever exhibited on the stage.
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
will be presented the
GRAND SCENIC SPECTACLE,
Entitled
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
In which the original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
will sustain his inimitable comic personation of
SCHNAPPS.
The Naiad Queen has been justly pronounced by
THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC
as the
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPECTACULAR PIECE
ever exhibited on the stage, and is nightly received with the most enthusiastic expressions of
WONDER AND DELIGHT.
The scenery, which has been painted by that eminent American artist, Charles Getz, is of
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR.
New and intricate machinery and extraordinary transformations, by George Wilson.
New and Splendid Costumes,
By MESDAMES VAN AUSTEN and BOHANNAN.
New and Beautiful Music,
By MOLLENHAUER.
FASCINATING DANCES, MARCHES AND MOVEMENTS,
By Rosa Wood and a full and beautiful
CORPS DE BALLET,
and the following cast:
MORTALS.

SCHNAPPS, Sir Rupert's Squire	Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Sir Rupert, the Fearnaught	Mr. Barton Hill
The Baron of Lorchausen	Mr. W. Davidge
Bridget, housekeeper of Lorchausen	Mrs. Walcot
The Lady Una	Miss A. Monk

Knights, Vassals, Retainers, &c., &c.
IMMORTALS.

Lurline, the Naiad Queen	Miss Ada Clifton
Fluvia, her favorite	Miss Fanny Browne
Idex, enamored of Schnapps	Miss Annie Wilkes
Sparkle	Miss Rosa Wood
Amphibio, Demon of the Rhine	Mr. A. H. Davenport

SCENERY, INCIDENTS, ETC.
ACT FIRST—SCENE FIRST.
BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC HALL IN SIR RUPERT'S CASTLE.
Rupert and Knights at a banquet—Opening chorus, "To-morrow and To-morrow"—The Water Spirits have the key to the treasure—He who is handsome and brave may chance to win them—Chorus, "Drink, Drink, Drink"—Gold will not mate with a Churl—The value of good Schnapps—Departure of the Fearnaught and his Squire.
SCENE SECOND.
PICTURESQUE MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE RHINE.
The haunt of the Naiad Queen—Demon of the Rhine—Invisible Chorus, "In the Coral Caves."
THE WATER QUEEN ENCHANTED AT THE SIGHT OF AN EARTHLY KNIGHT.
The Royal Beauty disappears—Rupert dashes from the Rock after the Enchantress—Hunt and struggle between the Demon and Schnapps.
SCENE THIRD.
THE DEMON'S TAVERN.
Schnapps and his Flask—The Enchanted Music—The Naiad—The Golden Chord.
SCENE FOURTH.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
Naiads sporting—Descent of Rupert the Brave—The Queen and Knight depart for the Cavern of Riches—Amphibio assembles the Demons—His Warning—Schnapps and the Naiads—Duet and Chorus, "Look, Sister, Look"—Schnapps, Idex and Naiads—Invitation to Dine—Declines the Honor—Melee of Naiads—Demons and Amphibious Defenders—Tableau—End of Act First.
ACT SECOND—SCENE FIRST.
SUBMARINE CAVERN OF RICHES.
The Alarm—Appearance of the Demon—Lost! Lost! Lost!—A mortal enamored the affections of Our Queen—Revenge—The Queen accepts the Homage of Sir Rupert, and consents to become his Bride—The Adamantine Gates Unlock, Disclosing the Mighty Treasures of the Rhine.
MAGICAL CHANGE.
GLITTERING STALACTICTIC HALL OF THE NAIADS.
Grand Ballet Action by Rosa Wood and Naiads,
Tableau—End of Act Second.
ACT THIRD—SCENE FIRST.
GOTHIC BANQUETING HALL.
The Baron, Sir Rupert, Lady Una and Knights Assembled—The Nuptials—Fearful Denouement—The Rising of the Waters—Demon Amphibio Appears—Forbids the Union of the Knight and Lady Una—Tableau of Consternation.
SCENE SECOND.
Splendid Gothic Chamber—Schnapps and Bridget—The Storm—The Legends—Appearance of the Water Demon.
SCENE THIRD.
AQUATILE ABODE BENEATH THE RHINE.
The Queen and Naiads—Tableau—The Queen's Determination—Song, Idex.
SCENE FOURTH.
Ancient Gothic Hall—Schnapps and Bridget.
SCENE FIFTH.
CAVE OF THE LURLIE BERG.
THE BLEEDING SUN,
typifying the occurrence of havoc and mortal destruction.
GRAND MARCH OF THE AMAZONS.
Tableau. End of Act Third.
ACT 4—SCENE FIRST.—The Courtyard and Castle of Lorchausen—Rupert and his Knights—The Baron and his daughter—The Challenge.
"I do agnize the pledge, and this resign;
She or death shall be mine."
Appearance of an armed host.
SCENE SECOND.—Gothic Hall—The Alarm—What a tale for after-time—Schnapps metamorphosed.
SCENE THIRD.—Castle of Lorchausen—Mock Combat by the Amazonian Idex and Schnapps—Desperate Encounter of Rupert and the Demon—Interposition of Lurline—Resigns her claim to Sir Rupert—Union of the Fearnaught with Lady Una.
Chorus—"On the banks of the Rhine."
Grand mechanical change to the
SYLVAN REGION OF THE NAIADS BENEATH THE RHINE.
Picturing
A POET'S DREAM OF FAIRY LAND,
BEING THE
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPECTACULAR SCENE
ever presented on the stage.
Previous to the Naiad Queen
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear as
COCO,
in the interesting Military Drama, first time at this theatre, of
THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

COCO, a fat Soldier	Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
Pierre De Laroche	Mr. Barton Hill.
Antoine	Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Adjutant	Mr. Cline.
Labarre	Mr. Jeffries.
Corporal	Mr. Evans.
First Soldier	Mr. Styles.
Second Soldier	Mr. Clarke.
Third Soldier	Mr. Saphori.
Pauline	Miss Ada Clifton.
Ninetto	Miss Fanny Browne.

The management would find it impossible to comprise in any reasonable space the
MAGNIFICENT ENCOMIUMS
passed by the
ENTIRE PRESS
on the splendors which surround the production of this
MOST LOVELY OF FAIRY PIECES,
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
or on the wonderful comic personation of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
to which it forms so gorgeous a frame. The management ventures, however, to include a few upon the peculiar genius and general characteristics of one admitted universally to be
OUR GREATEST LOW COMEDIAN.
We believe that all who go to the theatre at all have come to look upon Clarke as a great and unfailing resource. We believe all who have not forgotton how to laugh have laughed their hardest at his performances, and set him down as "a fellow of infinite jest." None have resisted the contagion of his exuberant humor, and with some one or other of his delineations are identified the play-goer's happiest experiences. But it is doubtful whether a true estimate has yet been set upon his acting. And as the great part of Mr. Clarke's professional career has been pursued in Philadelphia, it is desirable that the distinct recognition should be given here.
We have in his comedy the first grand essential. This is affluent, spontaneous, natural humor. For this quality it is impossible to substitute the graces and clever forms and modes that education brings. It is this bounteous gift that runs the artist into dangers. Criticism mistakes simple excess of humor for extravagance, as Dickens is always reminded by those most sensible of his vivid nature, that he puts life under a magnifier, and travesties its incidents and emotions. We know no comedian who is so thoroughly appreciative of the ludicrous as the subject of this notice—no one who is so tickled with his own mirthful conceptions, and so ready to nurse a ridiculous situation, as Dickens nurses a feature of his character, until the character at last becomes the feature—a nose, or a bosom, or a row of white teeth. The limit is scarcely set by nature to the animal spirits of our actor. His fun is like a perennial fountain, clear and sparkling and gushing. It refreshes all alike. We have seen old and care-tried men, youths without a care, the educated and refined, and the rough and unlettered, given up literally to its strength and stir. We have repeatedly seen "old stagers" overcome by the fun of a single look, or tone, or attitude, and interrupted in their labors for an unregretted space. *Sympathy* is the signet of genius—sympathy, or that subtle close communion with universal nature which, for the sake of distinguishing it from acquired knowledge of the human character, we call intuition. Without this delicate sense no deep impression can be made by the public performer, whether religious or secular. The orator, without it, never gets beyond the ears; the preacher without it may keep the eyes of the congregation open, but he cannot open their hearts; the painter, the poet, the actor, (perhaps most of all the last,) is a machine without it. Mr. Clarke's power with an audience is wonderful, magnetic, because he has its pulse in his hand, and its heart beating close to his own.
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STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY, in accordance with the law regulating Mining and Manufacturing Corporations:

The whole amount of the capital stock of the Company is.................................$75,000 00
(All of which has been actually paid in, in cash.)

The whole amount of indebtedness of said Company is.................................$26,885 14

JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., President.
LOUIS W VON HOFFMANN,
THOMAS R. MINTURN,
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN,
W. H. BLACKLER.
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., being sworn, deposes and says that he is President of the above-named Company, the place of business of which Company is at Hunter's Point, Queens County, and that the above statement is true.
JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Jr.
Sworn to before me, this Jan. 17, 1862.
ADAM P. PENTZ, Public Notary.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

Iowa.

MESSAGE OF GOV. KIRKWOOD.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, in his annual message discusses at length the subject of taxation. Of the State finances he says:

"In my judgment, there is not another State in the Union in which the protection of the Government is extended to as large a population, so widely scattered, more economically than our own. But while that is true, it is equally true that our finances are not in a healthy condition. The report of the Auditor of State discloses the somewhat startling fact, that of the State tax for 1860 and preceding years, there was at the date of his report—the 4th day of November, 1861—delinquent and unpaid the large sum of $400,000—a sum more than sufficient to cover the entire expenses of our State Government for one year. This large delinquency has occurred mainly within the last four years, and the same report shows there were at the same date warrants drawn on the Treasury to the amount of $103,645, which were unpaid for want of funds, most of which are drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum."

He urges a revision of the revenue laws, in order to insure prompter payment of taxes, and says:

"We may expect to be called on to pay during the present year a Federal tax from of $600,000 to $700,000. This is rendered necessary by the heavy expenditures incurred by the General Government in preparing to put down the rebellion in certain States of the Union. A resort to loans has been, and must continue to be, necessary to meet these expenses, and prudence and sound economy require that the General Government shall not be compelled to borrow money to pay the interest accruing upon its loans. The interest upon loans made and to be made must be met by actual payment, and not by incurring further indebtedness. The capitalists of the country have thus far responded nobly to the calls made upon them by the Government, and have given it assistance and support as necessary as that rendered by the soldiers in the field. Six hundred thousand gallant men, of whom twenty thousand are from our own State, are in arms, giving their labor, their health, and their lives for the country, and now the call comes to us who are at home, and we are asked to give a little of our substance to the same good cause."

The message states that sixteen regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, three batteries of artillery and one mounted company for frontier service have been put in the field. Regarding operations on the border, Gov. KIRKWOOD says:

"On several occasions during the past season when the rebels had, or appeared likely to get, control in Northern Missouri, much uneasiness existed along our Southern border lest they should attempt an invasion of our State, which, for want of arms, our people were not properly prepared to resist. Immediately after the close of the extra session of the General Assembly, I appointed Col. JOHN EDWARDS and Col. CYRUS BUSSEY, my Aids, with large discretionary powers, to act for the preservation of tranquillity in the Southern Border Counties. I was well satisfied the peace of our State would be more easily preserved by preventing invasion than by repelling it, and therefore, while I could not order our State troops beyond our State line, I instructed Cols. EDWARDS and BUSSEY, and through them the troops under their command, that if at any time the loyal men of Northern Missouri were in peril and called upon them for assistance, they had as full authority as I could give them, to lead their men into Missouri to the aid of the loyal men there, and my promise upon their return that my power should be used to the utmost extent to protect them if called in question for so doing. Under these circumstances, and in some cases at the instance of officers of the United States, Cols. EDWARD and BUSSEY, and Col. MORLEDGE, of Page County, at different times led bodies of Iowa troops into Missouri and kept them in service there until their presence was no longer needed, and I am well assured their services were highly valuable, not only in preserving the peace of our border and protecting our own people, but in supporting and strengthening the Union men of Missouri. The expenses incurred in these expeditions are, in my judgment, properly chargeable to the General Government, and I am now seeking their reimbursement.

Great uneasiness also existed on our Western and Northern border, lest the Indians in Dacotah and Minnesota might be led by designing men to take advantage of the troubled state of public affairs, and commit depredations on our own people in that region. The great distance of that part of the State from the place where my other duties compel me to keep my headquarters, and the want of speedy communication therewith, either by railroad or telegraph, rendered it, in my judgment, absolutely necessary that I should confer on suitable persons the power to act for me promptly in case of emergency as fully as if I were present to act in person. I accordingly conferred such authority on Hon. CALEB BALDWIN, of Council Bluffs, and Hon. A. W. HUBBARD, of Sioux City. Under this authority bodies of mounted men were called into service at different times for short periods, and I am happy to be able to state that the tranquillity of that portion of our State has been preserved."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 7, 32: Demurrers, Law and Facts. Nos. 46, 232, 38, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 273, 274, 14, 77, 139, 190, 142, 174, 202.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 1679, 1341, 931, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2111. *Part II.*—Nos. 1688, 1784, 1818, 1826, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1432, 868, 1264, 1860, 1862, 1866, 1808, 1870, 1872, 1874.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 1233, 1939, 2802½ 1913, 3047, 3049, 1912, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3189, 319, 3195, 3197. *Part II.*—Nos. 2164, 2072, 2984, 422, 3294, 3442, 3444, 3456, 3458, 3462, 3464, 3468, 3470, 3472. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3134, 3260, 3210, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3480, 3484, 3486, 3488, 3490, 3492, 3494, 3496, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 805, 806, 806½, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 816, 128, 258, 780, 679, 719, 737. *Part II.*—Nos. 722, 596, 1068, 233, 640, 277, 410, 611, 673, 758, 759, 660, 761, 762.

Proofs in Actions of Arrest—The Duties of Referees Appointed to Take Testimony.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Charles Scott and James Dunn vs. *Wm. C. Williams et al.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. The plaintiffs, in resisting the motion, asked leave to submit new affidavits tending to show other frauds cotemporaneous with the one upon the allegation of which the order of arrest was granted. This was objected to, on the ground that such new affidavits would only tend to show a new cause of arrest in the action against the defendant, and that they would, therefore, be improperly admitted, if allowed in opposition to the motion.

The Court held as follows:

LEONARD, J.—Where the order of arrest is founded on affidavits, showing, in the first instance, that the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the obligation upon which the action is brought, proof of other cotemporaneous frauds of a like character has a tendency to sustain the charge of fraud upon which such order of arrest was granted, and is admissible.

The proof of other cotemporaneous frauds does not make out a new cause of arrest in the action, but enables the Court better to decide on the case of conflicting affidavits of the parties to whom credence ought to be given.

It follows, then, that on a motion to discharge an order of arrest in such a case, on affidavits introduced on the part of the defendants, in support of the motion, that the plaintiffs may sustain the order and resist the motion by proving other cotemporaneous frauds by the defendants.

It will not be a departure from the case originally made, on which the arrest was granted. It is the business of a referee appointed to take evidence, to take all that is offered, and leave it to the Court, on the hearing of the matter, to determine what is, or is not, competent.

The authority of the referee here was to take the evidence and report it with his opinion, not to hear and decide anything.

The plaintiffs must have leave to hand up any affidavits which they may think proper, for the purpose of resisting the defendants' motion.

W. W. Peck for motion; Peter Y. Cutler, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. *Tomlinson and Others.*—Tried by the Court without a jury. The defence not proved; judgment of foreclosure and for a sale of the mortgaged premises, ordered.

Rider vs. *Jenny.*—Tried by the Court without a jury. The plaintiff has not proved facts entitling him to maintain an action to compel defendant to execute a renewal lease, on a rent to be ascertained and fixed by the Court. Complaint dismissed.

Minturn vs. *Taylor.*—Judgment for plaintiff on his demurrer to defendant's fourth defence.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Brady.

Racey, &c., vs. *Racey.*—Motion denied.

Reynolds vs. *Richards & Pond.*—Application denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 31 bbls. Ashes, 10,187 bbls. Flour, 786 bbls. and 2,173 sacks Corn Meal, 2,030 bushels Wheat, 7,007 bushels Corn, 1,928 bushels Rye, 300 bushels Barley, 25,174 bushels Oats, 1,850 bushels Malt, 6,232 pkgs. Provisions, 1,078 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 762 bbls., including 515 bbls. Pots, and 247 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—A moderate demand prevails for Foreign. Sales have been made since our last, of 2,242 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 300 tons Ince Hall House Cannel, at $8 37½@$8 50; 590 do. Dixon's Merwith Steam, $6 50; 300 do. Ellied Welsh Steam, $6 50; 378 do. New Pelton, $5 25; 274 do. Peasley Cross Gas Cannel, $6 25; 200 do. Kilmarnock, from yard, $4 25, and 200 do. Wishaw, from yard, $4 75, all cash.

COTTON—Is inactive and altogether nominal in price.

COFFEE—Sales 1,100 bags Rio at 18¾c.@19c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been limited to-day for all kinds of State and Western Flour, at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last have been 8,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 45@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales 800 bbls., at $5 80@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75@$6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 460 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at somewhat irregular prices. The principal holders are not eager to sell at present. Sales 24,300 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western $1 43; Red Western (Winter) at $1 37@$1 40; Amber Iowa at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 32¾@$1 33, and Chicago Spring at $1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is inactive and tending downward. Sales 18,250 bushels at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western in store and delivered, and 65c. for Southern Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats are selling slowly, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℘ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 82c.@84c. ℘ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley is scarce and quiet. Sales 3,000 bushels, including State at 80c., and California on private terms.

HAY—North River is in demand and is quite firm at 85c.@$1 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady rates, including new at 17c.@24c., the latter rate for choice, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been about equal in amount during the past week. Prices are very firm. The receipts comprised 39,699 hides; sales 37,460 hides and 51 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 40,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., 24¾c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,700 California, to arrive, 23 ℔s., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,550 Orinoco, 20 ℔s., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., 19½c.@20c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 640 Bogota, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 500 Aspinwall, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 26 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 ℔s., on private terms; 900 wet salted Montevideo, 55 ℔s., on private terms; 470 do. Demerara, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 9,500 do. California, 50 ℔s., 11c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,500 Washington Slaughter, 75 ℔s., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,200 Western do., 55@70 ℔s., part 7½c., do., do., do.; 1,500 Country do., 68 ℔s., on private terms; 3,000 City do., 70@80 ℔s., 7½c.@7¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importer's and speculators' hands: 233,000 dry Hides, 10,700 wet salted do., 1,800 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been inactive, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 1,000 tons white forge pig at $17, and some No. 1 and 2, in lots, at $20 for the former and $19 for the latter, mostly cash.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in the principal kinds, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry for prime middle and heavy continues good; sales are being made to a fair extent, and in all directions, at gradually advancing prices; holders, in general, are quite firm, and sundry desirable large parcels are held entirely beyond the range of market rates. *Oak Sole* in fair request, at firm and steady rates. There have been no speculative movements in this article. *Weekly Receipts* of sole leather about 36,000 sides. The importers and jobbers in foreign calfskins, and other kinds of foreign leather, have entered into an agreement to adopt the following rules in regard to credit: "The longest term will be sixty days, with a discount of three per cent. on our six months' prices; four per cent. for payment in thirty days, and five per cent. for cash, within five days from date of bill."

MOLASSES—According to the annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for the year 1861, prepared by the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, "The receipts of Molasses at this port, both foreign and domestic descriptions, have been smaller than before in several years, and the average prices have also been below those of former years, notwithstanding the largely increased duty. The fluctuations in prices have been considerable—the lowest point was reached at the close of May and in the early part of June; since then, values have been steadily advancing—the highest range being attained, on foreign descriptions, in October, and on Louisiana, in December. The consumption of foreign descriptions at this port the past year was 6,249,797 gallons, against a consumption in 1860 of 7,893,722 gallons, being a decrease of over 20 4-5 ℘ cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1861, was 8,406,269 gallons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 10,836,519 gallons, being a decrease of over 20 2-5 ℘ cent. The total receipts of foreign Molasses into the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, were 22,133,906 gallons, against a total import in 1860 of 31,126,615 gallons, and the consumption of foreign descriptions was 20,383,556 gallons, against a consumption in 1860 of 28,724,205 gallons, while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1861 was 40,191,556 gallons, against a total consumption in 1860 of 47,318,877 gallons, being a decrease in the consumption of foreign of over 20 ℘ cent., and in the consumption of foreign and domestic over 15 ℘ cent. If to the above figures be added the quantity of sugar-house syrups made by the refiners, which is estimated at some twenty millions gallons, and syrups gathered from the maple tree and Sorghum, say ten millions gallons, the total consumption of Molasses in the country the past year would be over 70,000,000 gallons. The consumption of foreign Molasses has been hitherto governed entirely by the extent of the domestic crop, but for the present no part of that is available beyond the immediate region of its growth, and the wants of the bulk of the consumers of the country, must be entirely supplied from foreign markets. The West has taken annually direct from New-Orleans from nine to twelve million gallons—that source of supply is not now accessible, and their wants can only be met in the markets on the seaboard. The high cost of the article laid down in most of the Western cities, owing to expensive transportation, will militate greatly against the usual consumption; besides which, the present high price of Molasses and Syrups has given a great impulse to the culture of the Sorgho and Imphee in several of the Western States—the crop made the past year was considerable, sufficiently large in Iowa and Illinois to interfere greatly with the sale of other Syrups, and there is no doubt but that the present year will witness a very extended culture of these Saccharine Canes, which was found a more profitable crop than Corn, even when prices of Molasses were much lower than they will be the current year. The crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., now being made, is large, and cannot fall much, if any, short of twenty-three to twenty-five millions of gallons, only a small portion of which can be used in that region. The extraordinary yield of the Cane fields of Louisiana, and the high prices that rule for their products, and which must continue to rule under the present tariff, may have a more important bearing upon the political status of that State, than could be exerted by the presence of fleets or the pressure of armies."

Total consumption of Molasses in the United States during each of the last twelve years.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1861	40,191,556	including Foreign	20,383,556
1860	43,318,877	including Foreign	28,724,205
1859	54,260,970	including Foreign	28,293,210
1858	45,169,164	including Foreign	24,795,374
1857	28,508,784	including Foreign	23,266,404
1856	39,608,878	including Foreign	23,014,878
1855	47,266,085	including Foreign	23,533,423
1854	56,493,019	including Foreign	24,437,019
1853	55,536,821	including Foreign	28,576,821
1852	48,257,511	including Foreign	29,417,511
1851	43,948,018	including Foreign	33,236,278
1850	37,019,249	including Foreign	24,806,949

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at $1 45@$1 52½, closing heavily, with no disposition to pay over the lowest rate, ℘ gallon, and many buyers looking for a further reduction.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty brisk demand at steady rates; sales to-day, 2,850 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4 5-16c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are in less request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is salable and steady; sales 650 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales 1,350 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ℘ ℔. Beef continues in demand sales since our last, 475 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 75 ℘ bbl.; Butter is in some request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 5½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

SALT—An unusually active speculative inquiry prevails, especially for Liverpool, including Fine at $1 25@$1 75, and Ground at 80c.@90c. ℘ sack; Curacoa at 24c., and Turk's Island at 20c. ℘ bushel.

SEEDS.—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 3,000 bushels Clover, at from $4 25 to $4 75; mostly at $4 50@ $4 62½ ℘ bush., at which rates there are more buyers than sellers and the receipts light; 500 bags recleaned seed in shipping order, at 7½c., and 200 do. at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.

SKINS—Have been in good demand at full prices.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Pimento, on private terms; and 100 bags Pepper, at 19½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 104 hhds. Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c.; a small lot of China white, at 9½c.; and 200 boxes Havana, on private terms, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 25,000 ℔s., at 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,800 bbls., within a range of from 25½c.@26c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been more active during the past week, less so for low and medium grades, prices of which favor buyers slightly. The better qualities are held with more firmness, and are attracting more attention. The week's sales add up 140,000 ℔s. Domestic, including fleece at 48c.@53c., and super pulled at 45c.@49c.; 500 bales Mestiza, here and in Boston, at 23c.@26c.; 150 bales Smyrna on private terms; 80 bales Cape at 25c.; 70 bales Donskoi at 23c., and 40,000 ℔s. African, washed, to arrive from Liverpool, at 40c. ℘ ℔. In Boston, during the week, sales were made of 200,000 ℔s., at prices ranging from 48c.@53c., and choice lots of super and extra pulled as high as 54c.@55c. ℘ ℔.; 550 bales Mestiza, Mediterranean and South American at various prices as to quality.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Petrolium, 8s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@35s. Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d., and by steamer 65s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 30s. ℘ ton. For Cork—A foreign brig, with Go6n, in bulk, for orders, at 11½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 503 tons, to Gibraltar for orders, 600 hhds. Tobacco, at $10 50 if to Cadiz, and $11 75 ℘ hhd. if to a port in the north of Spain; a ship, 435 tons, to Montevideo, $19, or if to Buenos Ayres, $20; one, 531 tons, and a bark, 528 tons, to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, $19; a new schooner, 172 tons, to Rio Grande, $2,200; a British schooner, 700 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $700; a brig, 198 tons, to Kingston, Jam., with privilege of a second port, and back, $1,500; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls, to Jacmel and back, $1,050; a British brig, 192 tons, to Humacoa, P. R., and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; three British brigs, to south side Cuba and back, one 289 tons, 40c. and $3, one 176 tons, $1,900, and one 140 tons, $1,400; a Bremen bark, 478 tons, to Antwerp, ship *Forest City*, 492 tons, to load in the Eagle line, for Rotterdam, and Hamburg ship *Gellert*, 524 tons, to Bristol, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
America	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Rent $600. Possession immediately. Apply to B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $90 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 17, IN going from 16th-st., near 8th-av., through 19th-st. to 9th-av., up 9th-av. to 22d-st., and 10th-av., a plain oval band BRACELET. Whoever returns the same to S. C. BURDICK, No. 93 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Classes are now forming for the second quarter, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—AFTERNOON and EVENING. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
P. W. ENGS, President.
G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURERS, IN WANT of gun-stocks, can find a responsible party to enter into a contract to furnish, finished, subject to Government inspection, any number of stocks desired, at short notice. Address UNION, Station F, Post-office.

JOHN GINTY, REAL ESTATE AND House Agent, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Houses let and rents collected on moderate terms. Wanted for respectable and reliable parties, furnished houses and parts of furnished houses. Address, with full particulars, as above.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, Jan. 20,
an immense stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY GOODS,
consisting in part of
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTINGS,
SWISS JACONET AND NAINSOOK MUSLINS
of every description.
Also
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
all of which will be offered at prices that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

BREAKDOWN IN BALMORAL SKIRTS!
WE SHALL OPEN THIS MORNING,

1,000 full size Balmoral Skirts	$1 50
1,000 full size Balmoral Skirts	2 00
1,000 full size, best in the City	2 50

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

AT KINZEY'S.
$45,000 BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK TO BE SOLD,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE,
AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT RUSH LAST WEEK, FOR BARGAINS. Sale continued this week.
Lot wide Dress Tarletans, 10c., 15c., 18c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 12c., 18c.
Lot White Silk Illusions, 3c., 6c.
Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Nets, &c.
Embroidered Collars, 6c., 12c., 25c.
Breakfast Caps, 25c.
Worked Sets, 25c., $1 50.
Linen Sets, 10c.
Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Worked Bands, 10c., 15c., 18c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
7,800 gents' Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
8,000 ladies' white Linen Handkerchiefs, Diemy, 4c., 5c.
2,500 ladies' fine Linen hemstitched, 18c., 22c., 25c.
1,500 ladies' rich Lace Handkerchiefs, 37c., 50c., 75c.
20,000 pieces Cotton and Linen Edgings, 12 pieces.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
2,000 pairs ladies' and gents' best Kids, spotted, 25c.
1,500 pairs ladies' black Kid Gloves, 25c.
3,000 pairs ladies', misses' and gent's lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
5,000 pairs ladies' and misses' Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK
AT KINZEY'S
IN HOSIERY.
Children's fancy plaid wool Hose, 6c.
Children's fancy tucked wool Hose, 6c.
2,500 pairs misses' cotton Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
5,000 pairs ladies' cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,000 pairs gents' cotton half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' wool and merino half Hose, 9c., 11c., 15c.
Ladies' ribbed wool Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' merino fleeced Hose, 15c.
BOSOMS, BOSOMS, BOSOMS.
LARGE LOT SHIRT BOSOMS.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 13c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 22c., 25c., 28c.
Lot gents' silk and wool Neckties, 6c.
SPOOL COTTONS.
Best 200 yards Spool Cottons, white and black and colors, 4c.
Good 200 yards Spool Cottons, 3c.
Good Spool Cotton, 1c.
French Working Cotton, 2c.
French Marking Cotton, 2c.
Fine Linen Tapes, 1c.
Sewing Silks, per dozen, 9c.
NEEDLES, PINS, COMBS.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. paper.
Best English Hair Pins, 2c. box.
Skirt Braids, 2c., 4c.
Rubber bound Combs, 3c.
Fine Jet Bracelets, 25c.
PERFUMERIES, POMADES, TOILET AND TOOTH POWDERS.
Closing out very low: Lot Lubin's Extracts, closing 25c.
Woolen Goods closing out cheap.
Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 10c., 12c.
Zephyr Wool Mits, 6c.
Zephyr Wool Hoods, 25c., 31c., 38c.
With a large stock of other goods not mentioned.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, 9 A. M.
Jobbers and retailers supplied at less than importers' prices.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Are offering still further attractions to purchasers in
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, DOYLES,
HUCKABACK and DAMASK TOWELS and
TOWELINGS, AMERICAN and ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,
PLAIN, CHECKED and FIGURED
MUSLINS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
BLANKETS, DOMESTIC and FOREIGN FLANNELS,
FINE and EXTRA FINE QUILTS, WHITE GOODS, &c.
FRESH and DESIRABLE GOODS,
Manufactured expressly for
THEIR OWN RETAIL TRADE,
And at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
Long and Square Shawls, Scarfs, &c.,
French Cashmere, Broche.
Stotch Plaid and Gents' Traveling Shawls,
in every variety, at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
And Full Widths.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
500 pieces 4-4 Irish Linens at 25c. per yard.
500 pieces 4-4 Irish Linens at 30c. per yard.
1,000 pieces 4-4 Irish Linens at 35c. per yard and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILK REMNANTS.
A large lot of MEDIUM and HIGH COST, in lengths from 1 to 12 yards each.
Also,
DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS, stocking yarn 75 cents ℘ ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

BARGAINS.—FUR BONNETS AND CHILDREN's fur hats, new styles; bonnets at bargains, black velvet bonnets, bridal bonnets, reception and evening bonnets, straw bonnets, ribbons and flowers.
L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND ("Timothy Titcomb") will lecture THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 20, before the above Society, at Clinton Hall.
Subject—*Working and Shirking.*

"COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."

AN ENTIRELY NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE ON *Courtship and Marriage*, will be delivered by Mr. DE CORDOVA,
At Irving Hall, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the Music-stores of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and Messrs. William Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPECTABLE AND ENERGETIC business man, with $400 cash, can secure an equal interest in a respectable and paying business of four years' standing, by applying to S. BOLIVAR, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 25.

FOR SALE—A TEA AND COFFEE STORE, NOW doing a large business; location either Vesey, Catherine, Bowery or Grand-st. To a real customer, for cash, good inducements will be offered. Address S. S., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK,
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COELEBS, Station B Post-office, will demonstrate that a gentleman of undoubted respectability is sincerely seeking a wife, possessing lovable qualities, social position, and means. No interview is desired until correspondence has demonstrated mutual sincerity, eligibility and real merit.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a perfect cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as first-rate cook, in a private family or a respectable private boarding-house; understands every variety of cooking and all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., at No. 69 West 20th-st., first floor, back room, until suited.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted (either in the City or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, obliging, and trustworthy; will try to please, at moderate wages. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY a young man of experience, a position as clerk or salesman, in any kind of store, except dry goods or liquors; undoubted references as to character and ability. Address, for an interview, Box No. 166 Post office, Harlem, N. Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 155 Newport, R. I.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, with good references. Apply at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation is wanted by a Protestant young woman as general houseworker; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's linen in style; can be well recommended. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a widow lady fully competent for the position; is a good seamstress. Address HELENA, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN widow lady desires the position of housekeeper and general superintendent in a gentleman's family; is a good seamstress, understanding all kinds of family sewing. Address Mrs. SACKETT, Union-square Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 126 4th-av., bet. 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist in sewing and make herself useful; no objection to City or country; has the best City reference. Call till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful. Good City reference. Address E. P., Coachman, at Mr. Weeks' saddlery store, corner of 26th-st. and Broadway, or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant Scotchman; is single, and of genteel address; understands his business well; is not afraid of work; is willing to make himself generally useful to a good family; none others need apply; the best of references from some of the first families, both in City and country. Apply by letter to A. M., Box No. 195 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS desirous of procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for honesty and sobriety; is a careful, good driver, in which capacity he has lived in the City for the last 15 years; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at his present employer's, No. 1 West 47th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, just arrived from London, desires a situation; has also a knowledge of joiner and mason work, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address R. S., Coachman, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTed a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 100 West-st., New-York.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A NEAT AND RAPID PENMAN AND ACCURATE accountant, of four years' experience as assistant bookkeeper in a large dry goods house in this city, wishes to obtain a situation. Refers to late employers. Address W., Box No. 161, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Mrs. REED.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS—A CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two Protestant women, one as cook and laundress, and the other for chamberwork and waiting. Good references required. Apply, after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 115 East 17th-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A FRENCH, Swiss, or German lady's maid, who understands dressing hair, to wait upon a lady; City references required. Apply at 10 and 4 o'clock, at Fifth-av. Hotel, No. 81.

A NURSE—A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A woman who is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, also a good seamstress who can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply, for three days, at No. 82 East 16th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress; must have good City reference. Call Monday morning, at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d av.

A SALESMAN.—A HAT AND STRAW GOODS salesman, with a good near-by acquaintance, can make an arrangement with a well-established house, by addressing, with real name and full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 3,016 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 15 or 16, as waiter in a boarding-house. Also, a bell boy, to tend the door. Must bring good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN'S Employment Institute, No. 97 4th av., between 11th and 12th sts., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, also glass culture, also the care and management of horses, to take charge of a small private place. A Scotchman or Protestant Irishman preferred. Best references required. None other need apply. Address, for two days, R. F., Box 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor; also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bed room, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 128 East Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, infant and servant, wish board from Feb. 1; location between 3d and 6th avs. and 13th and 24th sts., N. Y.; room on second or third floor, with gas, Croton water, &c., &c. Terms must be low, (and mentioned in answer.) For a comfortable, quiet home, one month's board always in advance. References exchanged. Address KENYON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for five days.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT and back parlor, second floor, unfurnished, near South ferry and a few steps from Fulton ferry cars; suitable for a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY, (WIDOW,) IN A GENteel private family, not above 30th st., a pleasant well furnished room and bedroom, or privilege in the parlor. She wants either to furnish her own table, or pay full board and have a private table. The house must be unexceptionable in all respects, and references will be required. Address, stating terms, location, &c. Mrs. P., station D., Post-office, until the 24th of this month.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c., in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at table d'hôte.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

AT PAINE'S—BOOK-KEEPING IS TAUGHT AT the nominal price of $10, unlimited lessons. Penmanship and arithmetic, per quarter, 78 lessons each, $10. Ladies' writing lessons $2, 20 lessons. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, Nos. 62 Bowery, New-York, and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—AN EXperienced teacher, a college graduate, now teaching in a boarding school, desires, within three months, to so connect himself with some school, that its interests and his own may be considered permanently united. Particulars and an interview may be had by addressing SAXE & SKINNER, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has much experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement as daily teacher, to instruct in English, French and music, or any of the above separately; best references as to qualifications. Address M. L. G., No. 106 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF TWO years' experience in teaching desires a situation in town or country. References given. Address A. R., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

WANTED—ON A LEASE OF FIVE OR MORE years, a large well built country house, with from five to fifty acres of cultivated land, and suitable outbuilding; the place must be easy of access, and in a good neighborhood, on the Hudson River not above Tarrytown, or on the East River within thirty miles of this City: the vicinity of Fort Washington preferred. Address, giving description of property, rent, &c., H. T. C., Box No. 3,636, Post-office, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE AT Fort Washington, with seven acres fine grounds, green-house, stable, gardener's cottage, gas, water, furnace, &c. &c. Rent $1,500 a year, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT [illegible] acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises, to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000, $1,000 down.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange a number of choice farms, and a quantity of good unimproved lands, in quantities to suit, in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, N. Y. For particulars, apply to M. T. MUNN, No. 107 West [illegible]-st., up stairs, between 10th and 11th avs.

FARM OR RESIDENCE WANTED—FOR which will be given a first-class eating-house, handsomely fitted in two saloons, well-located, down town, with cash. For full particulars call between [illegible] and [illegible] or address BRAISTED, No. 109 West 43d-st. Agents need not apply.

FARM WANTED.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, who can give references from the best Connecticut farmers, and also City references, wishes to hire or take on shares a good farm. Address Box No. 347 New-London, Conn., Post-office.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¼ mile from landing; 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT [illegible].
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-[illegible]-st., near the Arsenal—brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by [illegible], steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 237 Broadway, or to [illegible] LOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT ON 38TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.; now renting for $[illegible] per annum. Price $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 229 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Painting. Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 63 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862. }

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861 $157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive.......... 522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums..........$680,185 67

This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above......$589,093 48
Less Return Premiums.......... 73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums..........$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c......$336,696 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses.......... 76,842 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits..........$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank..........$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks.......... 493,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest... 93,668 63
$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.......... 220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums.......... 21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at.......... 25,649 48
Total Assets..........$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS,
J. D. H. GILLESPIE,
J. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
HANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,
J. W. BULL,
J. HADDEN,
J. P. MORTON,
J. W. MEYER,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,
WM. LECONEY,
J. K. MYERS,
A. WESSON,
WM. KENT,
DAVID P. MORGAN,
BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,
JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,
J. E. HANFORD,
THOMAS EAKIN,
ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,
JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEORGE C. WETMORE,
P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,
James Irwin,
James S. Petrie,
Jno. McKesson,
J. T. B. Maxwell,
H. W. Belcher,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,
Jno. Tappin,
F. A. Conkling,
Henry Anstice,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,
Henry Demarest,
W. S. Hanford,
P. Kemble Paulding,
Junius A. Fuller,
J. Green Pearson,
R. W. Howes,
Francis Brown,
George Warren,
James L. Todd,
Wm. C. Barrett,
A. S. DePeyster,
Alden Wattles,
S. C. Southmayd,
Solomon Banta,
Jno. H. Macy,
James Rogers,
Geo. W. Clark,
Jno. Wilson,
Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862.

CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $637,272 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST 6 PER CENT. AS FROM THE 1ST.

This Bank has received, during the past year (a time of commercial and industrial depression,) $46,571 67-100 more than it has paid out.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of all the holders of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds numbered from 1,992 to 3,950 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and from 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, who are opposed to the measures adopted by the holders of low numbers to prevent the equal participation of all the first mortgage bondholders in the benefit of the mortgage, will be held at the office of J. L. Jernegan, Esq., No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock.

EZRA NYE,
NATHANIEL ROSS,
SAM'L RICHARDSON,
ALEX. LAW,
JONATHAN RANSOM,
H. H. PALMER,
Committee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—HELFENSTEIN MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the Helfenstein Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be held at No. 37 William-st., at the office of E. M. DANIELS, Esq., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., to unite for an appeal from the late decision of the Court, giving a priority of lien to the high-number Land Grant Bonds (above 2,500) over the Helfenstein Mortgage, which decision, besides being contrary to the first published opinion of the same Court, is believed to be erroneous. All the holders of the above bonds are requested to attend.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, OR HOLDers of claims for goods delivered to the Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia, during the months of October, November and December, wishing to realize cash for them, can do so, at a low rate, by applying to BRAGDON & GAULT, Importers' and Traders' Bank Building, Murray-st., third office from Broadway.

WANTED—INSURANCE STOCKS IN THE FOLlowing Companies: Manhattan, City, Rutgers, National, Goodhue, Equitable, Excelsior, Home, Niagara, Continental, Washington, Merchants', Phenix and Knickerbocker Insurance Companies. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BERKSHIRE RAILROAD STOCK, MILwaukee and Watertown Railroad Bonds, and overdue Coupons bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, 44 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF $12,000
worth of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH PARIAN AND LAVA ORNAMENTS,
GROUPS, PASTEL AND LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS,
PIANO-FORTE,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant contents of the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., the whole comprising a complete and elegant assortment of rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with all the elegant works of art and articles of virtu pertaining to a fashionable residence, elegant engraved glass-ware, silver-ware, etc. No postponement. Full description in catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 20,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on Thursday, Jan. 23, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

AUCTION NOTICE.
To TAILORS and
CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.

We will include in our sale, TUESDAY,
24 EUREKA SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
all in PERFECT order.

WM. TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 8 Murray-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE—Two houses and lots southwest corner of 43d-st., first-class, 4-story, brown-stone, leasehold.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Nos. 169, 171 and 173, near 7th-av.

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Nos. 162, 164, 166, and 168 West 26th-st., each 4-story—20x50 ft.—with every convenience.

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—Nine houses, north side, just west of 5th-av., 4-story, brown-stone—20.10x53 ft.—leasehold.

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—One lot, south side, 180 feet west of 6th-av.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Seven houses and lots, south side, 100 feet west of 5th-av.—each 21.5x55—4 stories and basement.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Four houses and lots, south side, 270 ft west of 5th-av.—20x55 ft.—same as above.

For further particulars and maps apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 20, at the elegant private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano forte, rosewood drawingroom suites, etageres, bookcase, centre tables, chandeliers, oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, mirrors, clocks, curtains, carpets, hat stand, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, sideboard, extension table, China, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., basement and kitchen furniture.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, the stock and fixtures of the drug store No. 477 Canal-st., corner of Greenwich-st.: consisting of a fine, full, fresh stock of patent and other medicines, a large assortment of perfumeries, gas fixtures; also office and bedroom furniture. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 East Broadway.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS at auction. 100 cases men's grain water-proof boots, together with other desirable styles of boots and shoes, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., to which we would invite the attention of City and Country buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND SALE OF CONDEMNED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M., at Chamberlin's stables, 24th-st., near 3d-av., about 20 horses, some in good condition, but sold as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st, the notes, book accounts, judgments, and two iron safes of the firm of A. Kutner, to be sold for cash by order of JOSEPH BERGER, Assignee.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.

DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI }
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Quarterly Dividend of two and a-half per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Book will be closed until the 16th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Transfer Books will be closed after MONDAY, 20th inst., till Feb. 2.

C. W. BETTS, Secretary.
Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 18, 1862.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst.

H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 317 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BACK TAXES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The amount due can be paid on property now selling and sale prevented, at the Westchester Land Office, corner Chatham and Chambers-st. G. W. DITCHETT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that I have withdrawn from the firm of BAYLES, HAMILTON & CO., and will be in no way responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm after this date.

A. HUYLER DE MOTT.
JAN. 8, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persins having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.

T. J. B. SCHENCK.
24-law6mM*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

NOW READY.—IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CERTAIN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUBJECTS, INTENDED FOR POPULAR USE—Revised Edition.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., ex-Professor of Special Anatomy and Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York: author of "The Fallacy of Cauterization in the Treatment of Seminal, Nervous, Consumptive, Uterine, Vaginal, Cutaneous, and Sexual Diseases, substituting an entirely new, original and successful Method for the Cure of these Complaints." Price $1, mailed. To be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st.; the Author, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $450,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861. }

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THE STANDARD COMEDIES

Received with the greatest applause by densely-crowded audiences.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Goldsmith's Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. Blake
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. G. Holland
Hastings	Mr. Reynolds
Jeremy	Mr. John Sefton
Diggory	Mr. Young
Aminadab	Mr. Parsloe
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. Browne
Roger	Mr. Convers
Stingo	Mr. Parkes
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Hardcastle	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Neville	Mrs. Sloan
Dolly	Mrs. Reeves

TUESDAY, (first time here) Morton's five-act comedy,
CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.
WEDNESDAY, (first time here) Mrs. Cowley's five-act comedy,
BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
THURSDAY, (first time here) Morton's five-act comedy of the
HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING,
the original American comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,

will appear in two of his great comic personations, as Schnapps, in the "Naiad Queen," and as Coco, the fat soldier, in "The Sentinel of the Night."

THE NAIAD QUEEN,

nightly received with wonder and delight, is produced with scenery of unequaled splendor, by Getz; new and extraordinary mechanical contrivances, by Wilson; new music, by Mollenhauer; fascinating dances, by Rosa Wood, and a full and brilliant corps de ballet, and a cast comprising youth, genius and beauty.

THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT is produced for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Clarke sustaining the irresistibly comic rôle of Coco, the fat soldier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NOTICE.—There will be no performance at this house on Monday evening, in consequence of the Theatre having been engaged for the Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1862,
JANE SHORE.

GLOSTER	Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK.
HASTINGS	Mr. WM. WHEATLEY.
DUMONT	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
JANE SHORE	Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW.
ALICIA	Mrs. JAS. W. WALLACK.

The entertainment will conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
in which Mr. Davenport will appear in his celebrated nautical character of William.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1862,
The great Shakesperian Commedian,
Mr. HACKETT,
will make his first appearance in New-York in three years, as
FALSTAFF,
in Shakespeare's Historical Play, in five acts, of
KING HENRY IV.

Admission, to all parts of the house, 50 cents; reserved parquette stalls, 75 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents.

TIFFANY & CO.

MR. W. A. KING'S ORGAN CLASS WILL commence their first lesson on THURSDAY, Jan 23, and continue every Monday and Thursday Evening, at his residence, No 104 East 33d-st Those wishing to join will apply immediately to MR. KING or S. T. GORDON, Esq., No. 706 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC—VOCAL.—"A PENNY FOR Your Thoughts," "Little Jenny Dow," "Lizzie Dies To-night," "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," by Stephen C. Foster; song of the "Contrabands," "O, let my People Go," as sung by them at Fortress Monroe, with parody on the same; "Pleasant Words for All," song and chorus, by J. Roberts; "Rock me to Sleep Mother," by Kane O'Donnell, price 25 cents each, or five pieces for $1, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.

MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of TREDWELL & PELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALFRED M. TREDWELL is hereby authorized to settle the business and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
OGDEN P. PELL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAINES & PELL, and will continue the business of the late firm of TREDWELL & PELL, at the same place, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN HAINES,
OGDEN P. PELL.

The undersigned invite for their successors, HAINES & PELL, the business of their customers and friends.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. TREDWELL & PELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CHAS. & W. CUDLIPP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by Chas. Cudlipp, on his own account, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm.

W. H. CUDLIPP,
CHAS. CUDLIPP.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND GALA WEEK!
ALL THE HOLIDAY NOVELTIES and MANY MORE.

Splendid additions made to the Military Evolutions and other parts of the gorgeous Fairy Spectacle,
ONDINA; or
THE NAIAD QUEEN,

A play got up at a cost of $7,000, and pronounced by 300,000 visitors the most gorgeous and fascinating spectacular play ever got up in America.

First time of a Grand Musical Novelty, arranged by Mr. W. T. Peterschen, Musical Director, dedicated to P. T. Barnum, and introduced between the third and fourth acts of the spectacle, entitled

MUSEUM REMINISENCES,
in which are musically represented
JENNY LIND, THE CANARY-BIRD SHOW, THE AFRICAN SAVAGES, THE HAPPY FAMILY, SEA-LION, &c., and the celebrated BABY SHOW.
THE BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL,
Eighteen years old, weighing 628 pounds
ONE WEEK MORE
OF THE
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or GREAT BEHEMOTH of the Scriptures—Job, ch. 40.
The great and curious
WHALE STILL LIVES,
And eats his half bushel of live eels per day.

The 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES, sailing in the Grand Aquaria, which contains beautiful and rare living Fish from all quarters of the globe.

MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, Happy Family, Monster Serpents, Wax Figures, and a multitude of other novelties.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE $30,000 NUT!—Commodore NUTT, the New-Hampshire prodigy, the smallest man in existence, has arrived in this City, and is busily engaged with his music-teacher, his dancing-master, his French teacher, his teacher of elocution, and his dramatic teacher. He is also in the hands of his tailor and costumer, his shirt-maker, his boot-maker, his hatter, his jeweller, and his coiffeur. This precious nut will be sufficiently ripened to CRACK in the course of a few weeks. It will open rich.

SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

Col. T. B. THORPE, twenty years a resident of Louisiana, by request of several distinguished gentlemen of New-York, will deliver a lecture

AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20,

on *The Inside View of the Southern Rebellion*, tracing its origin and progress, not by dissertation and argument, but by facts, anecdotes, personal reminiscences and stories of Southern men and manners, showing both the tragic and comic side of the picture.

PUT DOWN THE REBELLION.

Tickets 25 cents; a gentleman and two ladies 50 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 25, the exhibition of Gignoux's INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA, at Schaus' new Gallery, No. 749 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage.......... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage.......... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana.......... 60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¾ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M. for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9.15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

JANUARY, 1862.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Jan. 21, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Jan. 21, 11¼ A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PROPELLER STEAMER FOR SALE.
STEAMER ACORN,

126 feet long, 22¼ feet beam, 7 feet hold; copper fastened; one low pressure engine. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

State of Feeling in England Regarding the Trent Affair.

The Reception of the News by the Africa.

The English Press Inclined to Peace.

The British steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. She touched at Halifax to land troops and war material destined for Canada, and a telegraphic summary of her news was forwarded from that point. We give below, however, details tending to show more fully the spirit in which the affair of the *Trent* was treated, in view of the advices from America received by the *Africa*.

The *Arabia* left Halifax on the evening of the 16th. She has $66,700 in specie and freight.

THE NEWS FROM AMERICA.

SPECULATION OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Morning Post* has the following in conspicuous type:

It appears that Lord Lyons received his dispatches on the night of the 18th. We may presume that he would at once appreciate their importance and proceed to act upon them. Now, it has been no secret that the instructions sent out to Lord Lyons were of a nature no less conciliatory than firm, and that, whilst the English Government required the absolute surrender of the persons of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and an ample apology for the outrage on our flag, they had directed our Minister not to proceed with haste or peremptoriness. We are, therefore, not surprised to find that "Lord Lyons had not yet (on the 20th) delivered any official dispatches to the French Government." We may, nevertheless, be certain that Lord Lyons would not lose an hour on the morning of the 10th in seeking an interview with Mr. Seward, and in informing him, unofficially, of the course which his Government had adopted. It is obvious that this generous mode of proceedings, the event of the President and Federal Cabinet being peacefully disposed, might spare them the humiliation of seeming to accede to a peremptory demand, and would give them the opportunity of voluntarily offering the reparation which we seek, and which, in the event of their declining this course, we are prepared to insist on. Lord Lyons, then, having communicated with Mr. Seward on the 19th, and having detained the *Africa* two days, might have telegraphed by Cape Race to intercept her, if, in forty-eight hours, Mr. Seward, having consulted the President, had received instructions to pursue the course we have indicated. As, however, it is understood that no such telegram has been received, we may conclude that in that space of time no decision of such a nature was arrived at. This is the utmost extent of news which the *Africa* brings. We only know further than this that there is some to believe that the relations of Lord Lyons with the American Government have hitherto been of a courteous and not unfriendly character. Whether the Federal Government will choose to take the line marked out for them by the forbearance of England, or whether they will rather elect to receive our demand and then submit to it, with the case, to their Supreme Court, for its decision one way or the other, or whether they may decide to reject it on their own responsibility, must remain still a matter of speculation. Our Minister would not fail to present our demand by the 22d or 23d at latest, and this would give the Federal Government to the 30th ult. for their final decision, if they were to avail themselves of the limit of time understood to be fixed. We may therefore be certain that the answer is now on its road to this country. We may receive it by the very next packet; but its arrival cannot in any case be delayed beyond the 9th or 10th inst.

The *Times* is of opinion that a careful analysis of the *Africa's* advices fails to support the absolute certainty as to peace which has taken possession of the commercial mind:

In the first place, it is to be remarked that there is in this news, as in all that preceeded it, the same remarkable absence of any expression of opinion by those who will have to decide the great question. Itinerant lecturers, and dilettanti literates, and jovial after-dinner Judges, and Mayors of towns, and stump orators, and even subordinate members of the Government, have spoken, just as all these classes have spoken before; but as yet the law officers of the Federal States, and the President and Foreign Minister of those States, are as silent as they have been through this long condition of suspense. * * On the 20th of December the tenor of the English dispatch had been for several days as well known in Washington as it was in England. If, therefore, the intention was to restore the men, the immediate interest of the Federal Government was to make it known all over the world that there would be no war with England, for that the exposition of international law given by the English law officers would be admitted, and the Southern Commissioners would be given up. Such a declaration would have given to the American loans whatever stability they are capable of receiving, would have sustained, to such an extent as it is capable of being sustained, the American paper currency, and would have given at least a respite to the bankers of New-York and Boston. It was wicked cruelty towards the bankers if Mr. Seward was able to give an intimation of this kind, and yet omitted to do so. It was a species of political suicide in Mr. Lincoln, not to make such a declaration, if he had resolved to give up the Commissioners. In a crisis such as that in which America now is, a few days confidence is worth millions of money. Is it not strange, then that they give no hint of the surrender of the prisoners? The poor attempts of the newspapers of New-York to persuade the public that the English dispatch contained "no exorbitant demand relative to the seiznre of the traitors," could deceive no one who had seen the English papers. The talk of "private letters from British statesman," giving assurance that no demand would be made for the surrender of Mason and Slidell, must be either an invention or a reiterated proof how far individuals whom Americans may perhaps think to be "British statesmen" may be misinformed or mischievously active; but such folly could not weigh one scruple with the merchants and bankers who had received their English correspondents' letters by the *Jura*. We hope there is some better reliance for peace than upon the assurances of these "British statesmen," or "the calm ane sensible letter of Gen. Scott, and the seasonable and convincing peace-speeches of Messrs. Cobden and Bright." We hope that these speeches and letters mag not once again have buoyed uy the enemies of England with false hopes she will not maintain her honor, and may not once again induce them to delay reparation until it is too late to listen to her just demands. If this should be so, the peacemongers will for the second time within ten years have brought upon us the scourge of war. Let us hope, however, with the rest of the world, that all will yet be peace. That there is a strong probability that Mason and Slidell will be given up we are all agreed: but until the intelligence as to this point is much more explicit than that pet received by the *Africa*, we cannot think the uncertainty is past.

In another issue the *Times* says:)

We are writing in hope that the war-cloud has now blown over, and that the telegram forwarded by Mr. Seward to the New-York Bankers has been verified by the release of the prisoners. At this moment the question of peace or war rests, not upon menaces from Washington or foolish letters ann speeches from England, but upon a fact. Capt. Wilkes has had his fact, and we must have ours. He has taken these men from our protection, and they must be returned to our protection. Every waggish joke, such as that the *Trent* shall go back and be recaptured—every truculent threat, such as that America will rob her English creditors if England does not submit to be insulted—is now beside the question. The only reason for mentioning them is lest their authors should be unfortunately induced to put some faith in them. What we think of arbitration in such a case as this the Americans may gather from the proceedings yesterday at a public meeting in Mr. Bright's own borough of Birmingham, where the friends of arbitration were beaten at their own meeting by an overwhelming majorily. We wish we could show them in an equally public manner what the holders of American securities think. That they hope for peace, even as the Birmingham men hope for peace, and as we all hope for peace, is emphaticylly true; but no one of them would put his American securities, whether valuable or worthless, in balance against his feelings as an Englishman, nor would desire peace any otherwise than so far as it is consistent with the honor of his country. Let us speak frankly, for it is by frankness that we shall avoid war. If the two peoples understand each other, there will be no war. The only question is, shall we or shall we not have these prisoners? If, unfortunately, the Americans should be deluded by their own Press, or by the few noisy talkers on this side, into a belief that England will be satisfied with what is less than just, or will be intimidated by fear of robbery or violence from insisting upon the restoration of these prisoners, then the present soft words and pacific assurances mean nothing. In such a case America will sink once more into a fool's pardise, and be awakened to a sad reality.

The *Times'* city article says the accounts of the gasconade of the New-York journals, on the arrival of the *Hansa*, with the announcement that the *Trent* outrage had become known in London, has an unfavorable appearance for the prospect of peace, especially when it is looked at as the reply to the efforts of the British Press to cause the case to be viewed without anger, and with the wish to give America every advantage that might be derived, even from the utmost techicalities of legal precedents; but it is probable that the vigor subsequently shown by our Government, when the question of right was settled, will have more effect than that forbearance which has hitherto been found to serve more as a provocation for new aggressions; and as every journal in the country is now virtually at the command of the Government and the army, there will perhaps have been little difficulty in compelling, on their part, whatever change of tone or doctrine the members of the Cabinet may consider necessary.

The *Globe*, after analysing the more important statement of the New-York papers, says:

"We must not be misled into a fool's paradise by the changeful tone of the American journals. Up to the 20th, although aware of the nature of our demands, and of our preparations to enforce them if refused, the Cabinet had remained "uncommitted." There was no prompt seizure of the golden opportunity to act justly before any demand was officially lodged in the State Department. It is probable, however, that the President, before he decided, would take counsel with the Senate, and request, in a special message, their views. If this were so there would be delay. Whatever course the cabinet of Washington decided to take must have been taken three or four days ago at the latest. If the cabinet came to an early decision we may receive the news thereof at any moment. If they deferred their decision to the eleventh hour, and exhausted the interval of delay accorded, we shall not receive it until the 12th or 13th.

From the Daily News.

The further details of American news brought by the *Africa* confirm in every particular the pacific impression produced by the early telegrams announcing her arrival at Queenstown. The intelligence from New-York comes down to the 19th, and in whatever direction we look, whether to the state of public feeling, the tone of the Press, the action of the House of Representatives, or the reported opinions and intentions of the Federal Government, we find encouraging signs of moderation, and a general disposition to act according to the dictates of reason and justice. No attempt seems to have been made by the Press or the public to influence the decision of the Government, much less to coerce it into the adoption of any particular policy. When we consider what a large foreign element of the lowest, most violent, and disturbing kind, is to be found amongst the populace of New York, the absence of irritating speech and war-like demonstrations at such a crisis speaks well for the general character and the controlling force of public opinion in the most noisy and excitable City of the State.

The decision by common consent left wholly in the hands of the Federal Government, and the probable action of the Washington Cabinet is of course, therefore after all the main point. The comparatively calm and moderate tone of public feeling would naturally facilitate the deliberations of the Government. It would leave it free to consider on their own merits the legal points raised by the demands of the British Government, and to estimate the claims of justice and honor undisturbed by any powerful current of opinion out of doors. For the sake of the overwhelming interests at stake, if for no other reason, we may be sure no time would be lost by the American Government in discussing and arriving at a conclusion on the English demands. But of course no decision could be come to on such so weighty a matter without due deliberation and mutual conference amongst the highest executive authorities of the State. And a mere glance at the dates will suffice to show that under no circumstances could we have received the reply of the American Government by the present mail. Surely no reasonable man would expect the Washington Cabinet to decide on the demands of the English Government before it had received them. Such a course, if possible even, would have been in the highest degree irregular, and even indecent. But the special messengers bearing the dispatches of the English Government to Lord Lyons, and those from Mr. Adams to the American Government, only arrived at Washington on the 19th, while the *Africa* left New-York on the 20th. Obviously, therefore, there was only just time for the demands of the English Government to be made known at Washington, and none at all for any deliberation upon them before the steamer left. Under the most favorable circumstances, it was thus clearly impossible for us to receive the reply by the present mail. The organ of the war party, however, the absence of any other, any real ground of complaint, has brought a heavy charge of needless delay against the American Government. Exasperated, apparently, by the pacific nature of the intelligence just received, our cotemporary seeks a momentary relief in a charge as irrelevant and absurd as that of the foiled and maddened gambler, who, according to the well-known story, kicked a man down-stairs for tying his shoe. The *Times* states that when the *Africa* left, the tenor of the English dispatch had been for some days as well known at Washington as it was in England. This is altogether inaccurate. Beyond the vaguest rumor nothing was known of the English dispatch by the American Government until the 17th, and when the *Africa* left, its actual contents would at most only have been known a few hours. One lucid contemporary having in this way satisfactorily proved there was ample time for a decision, goes on to accuse the American Government of "wicked cruelty" and "political suicide," in not having announced their reply to all the world by the 20th. The materials of attack must surely have become utterly exhausted before even the most blinded bellicose and hostile critic could have ventured on such a charge as this. Beyond revealing the animus of the writer, the complaint is, of course, utterly worthless, being founded on a total misapprehension of the facts. Lord Lyons doubtless acquainted Mr. Seward with the contents of the English dispatch on the 19th. The Cabinet would of course deliberate on the matter, and consult the Senate before coming to a conclusion. The President was to send a message to the Senate on the subject, which would be at once considered in executive session. When these supreme authorities had fully considered the matter the reply would, of course, be decided on, but not before. There is good reason to expect, however, that the needful deliberations would not occupy very much time. The justice of our claim is so clear that we may fairly hope it would not require very much discussion. The tone taken by the New-York *Times*, in referring to a preliminary Cabinet meeting on the subject, encourages this belief. The writer, dating from Washington, states that but one sentiment prevailed in the Cabinet: "That no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment with the reduction of the Southern rebels." This statement contrasts curiously enough with the argument so often used on this side of the Atlantic, that the American Government had determined to provoke this country into war in order to cover its ignominious retreat from the domestic conflict.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

A memorial, of which the following is a copy, has been forwarded to Lord Palmerston, from the Committee of the above Society:

"My Lord: The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society look back with unfeigned satisfaction at the act by which the Legislature of this country abolished Slavery throughout the British dominions; and cannot but regard the earnest and disinterested zeal with which the peeple of England struggled for so many years to attain that end, the cheerfulness with which they submitted to the sacrifices made for its accomplishment, as one of the most honorable incidents recorded in the annals of this or any other nation. That saving thus performed a great act of National justice, the people of England have since that time felt themselves entitled to lift up their voice against the evil of Slavery wherever it has existed, and have often pleaded, in language of friendly, but faithful remonstrance, with their brethren across the Atlantic, on the guilt of continuing in their midst this great evil. That in looking at the deplorable civil conflict now raging in the United States, your memorialists are convinced that whatever doubt may exist as to whether the North is contending for the abolition of Slavery, there can be no doubt that the South is contending for the maintenance and extension of Slavery, and that hostile proceedings on our part towards the North must inevitably prove a succour and encouragement to slavery in the South. That whilst strongly deprecating war on the grounds of reason, humanity, and religion, they look with inexpressible repugnance and alarm at the prospect of being engaged in a war, virtually for the defence of slavery, because in the interest of, if not in alliance with, slave-holders fighting avowedly for the establishment of a state of society in which Slavery shall form the basis and corner-stone. That such a course on the part of England would not only be deeply humiliating, but would stultify her past efforts and sacrifices for the freedom of the slave, expose her protests in other countries to the charge of hypocrisy, and would impair her influence and close her mouth in regard to any further appeal to the intelligence and conscience of other nations. The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slevery Society therefore most earnestly hope that the Government, influenced and guided by that wisdom which is from above, may be enabled to avert so great a calamity. Respectfully, on behalf of the Committee (Signed) Thomas Binns, Chairman; L. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary.

No. 27 New Broad-street, E. C., Dec. 31.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

On Wednesday a detachment of the Royal Engineers, consisting of five officers and 120 men, together with C battery of the Royal Artillery, consisting of seven officers and 225 men, and No. 6 battery of the Royal Artillery, (garrison,) consisting of five officers and 117 men, accompanied by twelve men of the Army Hospital Corps, arrived in Liverpool by the London and Northwestern Railway. They marched down to the landing stage, and were immediately conveyed on board the Canadian Mail steamer *Hibernian*. Yesterday, a detachment of the First battalion of the Fifteenth Foot arrived from Dublin in the Dublin steamer *Windsor*. The detachment, which consisted of 5 officers and 147 men, was immediately transhipped from the *Windsor* to the *Hibernian*, which was to sail with them in the afternoon for New-Brunswick. The embarkation was most satisfactorily accomplished, under the able superintendence of Col. Gerthead, Quartermaster-General for the district, and Commander Leycester, R. N., Admiralty agent for Liverpool. Besides the troops the *Hibernian* also took out twelve cabin passengers.

THE SUMTER IN THE CHANNEL.

A letter was received on the 3d at Lloyd's from the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating that the Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Ramsgate had reported that a suspicious-looking steamer was seen cruising about the channel, off Dover, on the 27th ult., which, from circumstances since transpired, there is every reason to suppose it was the Confederate privateer *Sumter*. It appears that the *Sumter*, when last heard of by the Federal navy, was seen making in the direction of Europe. The *Sumter* is about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast.

The following is from the *Shipping List*:

"The *Adder*, revenue cutter, boarded an American ship on the 1st inst. off South Foreland, which left New-York on the 28th November, the master of which reported that the *Sumter*, when she was last heard of by the Federal navy, has left the Southern Coast of America, and when last seen was making in the direction of Europe. The officers of the *Adder* found a seaman on board who had previously served in the *Sumter*, and obtained from him the full description of her. She was about 1,600 tons, painted black, and very fast, with other particulars which answers the description of the ship seen off Dover."

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

As our political relations with the Northern States of America still continue of a most unsatisfactory nature, and as there is no prospect of a speedy reopeding of the Southern ports fo Trade, it becomes necessary that we should enter into some details in reference to that great staple, Cotton, viewed in relation to imports, consumption, stock, speculation, and foreign demand. The year 1861 opened with an adverse movement in the Bank rate for accommodation, and the result was that great disinclination was shown to speculate in the article, even at a reduction in the quotations of ½d. ℔ lb. In the second quarter, however, owing to the impending civil war, the market became somewhat excited, and prices advanced ¾d. ℔ lb., Middling Orleans having touched 8d. ℔ lb. in June. During the following four months the currencies improved 2d. ℔ lb.; but in November, arising from a great falling off in the demand on the part of our spinners, prices were slightly reduced. At one time, indeed, a few forced sales took place at 2d. ℔ lb. less money. The year closed, however, with some firmness, at 11⅞d. per lb. for middling Orleans. Thus it will be perceived that the trade has been in a most uncertain state, and surprise may well be expressed, considering that we have imported 739,330 bales less cotton from America than in 1860, that the quotations have not exhibited a far higher range. The fact appears to be, that the large operators in the article have wholly miscalculated the power of India to furnish us with additional supplies. At one period we were told that it would be impossible to draw larger quantities from the East, whatever might be the price offered for it; but official returns inform us that the arrivals from Bombay were 986,290 bales, or 423,550 bales more than in the previous year. This is certainly a most gratifying feature in the trade, because it proves that, eventually, with due care in the cultivation, we may become wholly independent of the States for any amount of supply that we can possibly consume. It may, however, be asserted that we shall never be able to produce elsewhere the exact quality of cotton used in our manufacturing districts—consequently, that it cannot come into competition with American importations; but those who hold the doctrine that we cannot exist as a great manufacturing and exporting country without States cotton, will probably find that—though, for the moment, we may suffer some inconvenience and loss from a falling off in our usual quality, and from compartively high quotations—English enterprise, skill, and intelligence will, at no distant period, triumph over the prejudice in favor of Southern productions. They have found an extensive market here, simply from their low value and good quality; but if our usual importations are to be withheld for another year, and if we continue to offer a reasonable price to all the world, there will be no want of supply to meet our necessities. In 1860, India furnished us with 562,740 bales; but, in 1861, the arrivals from that quarter were 986,290 bales, as above stated. At one period, we estimated the quantity at 1,600,000 bales, and, subsequently, at 1,250,000 bales, allowing in the latter estimate twelve months' shipment from Bombay. It will therefore, be seen that our first calculation only exceeds by 13,710 bales the actual quantity arrived in, be it observed, a most uncertain and fluctuating market. As there were no large operations in India during the first two months of the year, the supply of 986,290 bales must be considered as merely the effect of ten mouths' transactions. Give the East a fair scope for the whole twelve months, and the advantage to be derived from highly remunerative prices, and the whole quantity we have stated will be forthcoming.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN LONDON.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., red. 1874	67 @ 69	67
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent	45 @ 60	
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	60 @ 65	
Erie shares	26⅛ @ 27⅛	27⅛
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	45 @ 47	43½
Do. Assessment Scrip	1⅛ @ 1½	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1867	83 @ 88	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	80 @ 85	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	72 @ 76	73½
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	73 @ 78	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	76 @ 80	77
Do. $100 shares, all paid	51 @ 53	25 2½ 2xc
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ℔ c.	77 @ 79	
Do. S. F. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., 82	78 @ 80	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent S. F., 1883	75 @ 80	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. S. F., 1876	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. c. b., 1876	85 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 68	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	95 @ 100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent, '72	93 @ 98	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℔ cent., conv.	77 @ 82	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent.	76 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	27 @ 29	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	14 @ 18	

The Affairs of Mexico.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The annexed memorandum, from the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, affords particulars of much interest, not only to the creditors, but to all interested in the affairs of Mexico:

"The Committee of Mexican Bondholders have received advices from Mr. Whitehead, dated Mexico, the 29th of November. Sir Charles Wyke had on the 21st of November concluded a treaty with the Mexican Government, of which a *précis*, as transmitted by him to Her Majesty's Government, is subjoined. The Mexican Congress, however, on the following day, at once rejected it by a majority of 85 to 19. With respect to the impending foreign intervention, nothing is talked of in Mexico but resistance to the last, in consequence principally of the antipathy of the Mexicans to the Spaniards. The intention is to dismantle Vera Cruz entirely, and to remove the armament to the passes and gorges of the interior, which was actually being done at great cost. Col. Pickett, the confidential representative of the Southern Confederation, had been treated rudely, in consequence of a dispute with an American of the North. He claimed diplomatic immunities, which were refused to him, which may lead to disagreeable consequences if the Confederate States should prevail. From the letter of our agents in Vera Cruz, of the 1st ult., it appers, however, that they have since voted the abrogation of the decree of the 17th of July, enacting the suspension of payments."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Speaker Raymond's Remarks, in the State Assembly, on the Joint Resolution concerning a General Exchange of Prisoners.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

On Friday, Mr. McMuleen, of Kings County, called for the consideration of the following joint resolution, which had been passed in the Senate and sent to the Assembly for concurrence:

Whereas, The present rebellion has been attended by the captivity of many gallant officers and soldiers while engaged in defending our institutions; and,

Whereas, The Government, from motives of public policy, have hitherto abstained from exercising the practice of exchanging prisoners, which usually prevails among nations engaged in public wars; and,

Whereas, The principles of humanity require all Christian nations to mitigate, as far as practicable, the evils incident to a state of hostilities, whether originating in insurrection or war between separate nations; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That should the President of the United States find it consistent with the public interest to inaugurate a general system of mutual exchange of prisoners with the persons now in rebellion, under the name of the Confederate States, it would meet the approbation of this Legislature and the people of this State, and we earnestly hope that the President, with his known sympathy for those who have been captured while imperiling their lives in the cause of the country, and his kind regard for their families and friends, will direct his earliest attention to this subject; and we confidently trust that he will find the claims of humanity not inconsistent with the dictates of justice and policy.

Ordered, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to his Excellency the President a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Payne, of Wayne County, moved to strike out the words "styling themselves Confederate States," which motion was put and lost. As the question on the passage of the original resolution was about to be put,

Mr. Raymond, having called Mr. Pringle, of Genesee, to the chair, said that he had hoped some member would at least call the attention of the House to certain aspects of this question which were entitled to consideration, although he did not think they need change, essentially, our action upon the resolution. That resolution was one which addressed itself most warmly to the sympathies of every member. The proposed exchange of prisoners was an act which every one would hail with delight, because it would relieve those of our fellow-citizens who had been captured while fighting nobly in the noblest of causes, from a captivity which added to the ordinary irksomeness of such a position the suffering inflicted by the cruel and barbarous treatment of those into whose hands they had had the misfortune to fall. Yet it would be only just to the National Government which has this matter in charge, to consider carefully all the relations of this question—all the legal consequences, direct and indirect, which may follow their action upon it—before we yield to these suggestions of humanity, and assume to utter the voice of the State upon this subject. It was true, he said, that the resolution was very carefully guarded in its phraseology. The whole matter is confided to the judgment and discretion of the President, and we all feel that it is in safe hands. But a very strong confidence is also expressed that it may be found possible to arrange with the rebels for a "general exchange of prisoners," without involving any disastrous or injurious consequences; and it seems to me, said Mr. R., also desirable that we should also indicate our full appreciation of the difficulties of the case, and our decided readiness to suffer all the inconveniences of the present state of things, rather than do anything which shall place our Government in false relations to those in rebellion against its authority, or embarrass it in dealing with them hereafter. I am aware, also, that there has been a feeling of impatience in the public mind—a feeling that the Government was indifferent to the feelings and claims of its prisoners in rebel hands—and I would gladly contribute, if possible, somewhat to mitigate this feeling by calling attention to the points which the Government is bound to consider in taking action upon it.

It must be borne in mind that acts in time of war involve consequences apparently very remote from the acts themselves, and that nations are bound by these consequences as well as by the specific action out of which they grow. Nothing, in the intercourse of two communities in a state of hostility with each other, is too trifling or insignificant for the most careful scrutiny. Nations of necessity become punctilious when they become belligerent; and the mere address of a letter or the form of a salutation may, in the code of honor, imply infinitely more than is expressed in either. Now I take it for granted that there can be no *general* exchange of prisoners, upon some plan to be adopted by mutual arrangement, which does not rest upon a concession more or less complete that both parties are in the exercise of belligerent rights. Any such arrangement must rest upon the understanding that whatever men either party has captured, or may hereafter capture from the other, are to be held and regarded *only* as prisoners of war—that we can deal with them now or at any future time only as such prisoners—and that we abandon, by implication at least, all right to hold them responsible to any other laws than the laws of war. We must concede to the rebels of the South the rights of a belligerent, if we hold intercourse with them as belligerents. We can fight them—we can recognize the *fact* that they are actual belligerents—without conceding that they are rightful belligerents or entitled to the benefit and protection which recognized international law throws around belligerent powers. But we cannot place the two on the equal footing of belligerents in one respect, without doing it in all respects. If we recognize Jefferson Davis as the commanding General of the armies of a belligerent power, we concede his right to all the immunities of such a character. If we recognize, by a general cartel, the persons in rebellion against the Government whom we may capture as rightful prisoners of war, we clothe them with all the immunities of such a character. And of necessity, by that very act, we release them from their loyalty as citizens and from all responsibility to our Courts of law for acts of treason against our Government. We can send them back again, as a matter of convenience or humanity; and we can receive back our own captured citizens on the same footing without changing in the least the legal *status* of the respective parties. But we can make no arrangement by which the rebels whom we may capture in arms are to be treated and exchanged as prisoners of war without forfeiting the right to deal with them as rebels and traitors. I should be very unwilling to see the Government take any step or do any act which could possibly, either directly or by implication, have such an effect—which could release Davis and Floyd and the other leaders in this most foul conspiracy from the legal penalty which they have incurred by their crimes.

This is but one of the embarrassing consequences which might follow such action as is recommended to the President by this resolution. There are many others to which, for the purpose I have in view, it would be needless to refer. If we concede to the rebels belligerent rights, do we not abandon the right, which as yet rests upon legal ground, of compelling them to pay for the property they have confiscated and for that which they have destroyed? Do we not concede their right to commission privateers? An able and accomplished gentleman, a Judge in the City of New-York, has written a pamplet in connection with this general subject, to show that privateers are not pirates. Of course they are not. No one ever supposed that they were. Privateering is a recognized weapon of warfare, and may be employed with perfect impunity and propriety by every recognized belligerent. The real question lies behind this; it is whether any body of men, no matter how numerous or powerful they may be, having no recognized national character, none of the rights and prerogatives belonging to an established national existence, can lawfully commission privateers? Can these men who scour the ocean in hostile pursuit of the peaceful commerce of the United States, under the authority of Jefferson Davis, the pretended President of a pretended Confederacy not recognized by any nation on the face of the earth, claim to be privateers in any just and legal sense of the word so as to claim release from responsibility to our laws, and place themselves under the jurisdiction of international law and the law of war? None of us, certainly, would counsel the Government to any act which could, by any possibility, give countenance or color to such a claim.

And now, Mr. Speaker, if it will not be too great a trespass upon the attention of the House, I will refer to the precedent of the American Revolution, which is sometimes cited in favor of such an arrangement. It is said frequently: Great Britain and the rebellious Colonies frequently exchanged prisoners during the Revolution—why cannot we do the same with the rebels of the South? The precedent is certainly entitled to weight, for so far as the legal aspects of the case are concerned, setting aside entirely the justice of our cause, and the widely different motives of the two rebellions, we occupy toward the South a position not very widely different from that then held by the British Government toward the revolted Colonies; and the principles applicable to the one case may with substantial justice be applied to the other.

But, I believe, as a matter of fact, and I think the history of the Revolution will show it, there was no such thing as a general exchange of prisoners, upon any mutually established cartel, during the whole war of the Revolution. And every attempt made to come to such an understanding failed from precisely the same causes as have thus far prevented our Government from taking any steps toward it during the present rebellion. It is perfectly true that prisoners were frequently exchanged then, and so they have been now. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and but little more than a fortnight after that time, namely, on the 6th of June, there was an exchange of prisoners, conducted with great formality and courtesy, between the commanding officers of the respective armies engaged; and all subsequent exchanges were made under the direction and by the authority of the commanding Generals, and not of the Governments concerned. It was, I think, somewhat more than a year afterwards that Gen. Washington informed the President of the Congress that he had received a very urgent request from the Committee of Safety of the State of New-York, that some arrangement might be made for a general exchange of prisoners—but this endeavor was prevented by some questions that arose out of the delay of the American authorities in carrying into effect certain stipulations into which they had already entered. The attempt was renewed the next year, and a commission was actually appointed to meet, on the 10th of March, 1777, a similar commission on the part of the British to arrange for a general exchange. This was defeated, however, by rather a curious complication of legal provisions.

Several of the States had passed laws declaring any of their citizens who should have joined the British army, or entered the British service, to have been guilty of treason; and Congress, in the previous December, had passed a resolution declaring that "all loyalists or Americans in the British service who should be taken in arms, were to be sent to the respective States to which they belonged, and suffer the penalties inflicted by the laws of such States upon *traitors*." These men, therefore, could not be exchanged, nor treated as prisoners of war; and, in reply to the very urgent remonstrances of Washington against such a decision, Congress declared, in a letter dated December 30, and signed by its President, Henry Laurens, that "no act of Congress could suspend the laws of the several States," and that "under the terms of 'officer for officer, soldier for soldier,' &c., which are generally used in cartels, *traitors* would no more be included by the laws of nations than deserters." The Commissioners met, however, but at once met with another obstacle to their progress. It was found that those who represented Gen. Howe had only his personal commission, with nothing to imply that their action would bind the English Government, while the commission from Washington stated that it was "in virtue of full powers to him delegated." Objection was made to the form of the British Commission, which, however, Gen. Howe declined to modify, the Commissioners intimating that Gen. Howe "declined to negotiate on a *national* ground, because *it might imply an acknowledgment* inconsistent with the claims of the English Government." This objection shows clearly that in all their previous action on this subject the British authorities had taken good care not to commit their Government to any position which would preclude them from regarding Americans in arms as rebels and traitors.

From this time all proceedings on the subject slept for more than a year. But it was afterwards again brought up, and on the 12th of April, 1779, another commission met at Amboy, Col. Davis and Lieut. Harrison appearing as the American Commissioners, and Col. Hyde and Capt. John Andre, afterwards conspicuous in one of the most melancholy but at the same time one of the most patriotic incidents of our Revolutionary struggle, appearing on behalf of the British. Precisely the same defect was found in the credentials of the British Commissioners—the English General refused to remedy it, and the commission again broke up. Still another commission met at the same place on the 9th of March in the next year, but the same obstacles were again encountered, and with the same result. In a letter to Congress, Gen. Washington informed that body that he had instructed the American Commissioners to decline doing anything on the subject of a general exchange of prisoners, unless the British Commissioners should come clothed with full national powers. And the latter had acted under instructions, which began by saying: "You will take care not to admit of any preamble, title or expression *tending to the acknowledgement of independence* of Great Britain." And the English General, Phillips, writing to England on the subject of this last attempt, said it had failed, as every previous attempt had failed, because it was evident that "the great object of the American Congress had been to *make some public act* in which Gen. Washington may be concerned with Sir Henry Clinton in character of equality with Great Britain *on principles of nation against nation at war*." He added that a general cartel could never take place on any other grounds, and "this would never be suffered by Great Britain." No further attempts at a general exchange of prisoners were made, though frequent exchanges took place under the direction of the Generals in the field; and so the matter continued until the 15th of April, 1783, four days after the proclamation of peace, when Congress passed resolutions providing for the liberation of all British prisoners in our hands—some six thousand in number.

Now, Mr. Speaker, from this rapid but, I fear, tedious historical sketch, it is clear that during the entire war of the Revolution no such thing as a general exchange of prisoners ever took place between the British and Americans—that every attempt to arrange for such an exchange was defeated by the impossibility of providing for it without *implying* a concession of belligerent rights to the revolted Colonies, and that to this concession Great Britain would never consent. So far, therefore, as our Revolution affords a precedent, its weight is against such an arrangement as is urged upon the President in this resolution. Our Government, I respectfully submit, should be equally scrupulous not to do any act which may, directly or indirectly, preclude it from dealing, at any time which may suit its own convenience, with the leaders of this great rebellion as traitors to the Government of the United States and rebels against its authority.

And yet, Sir, I feel the full weight of all the considerations which may be urged in favor of a general exchange of prisoners, and of the adoption of this resolution. I have no doubt that action upon the subject may safely be left to the wise discretion of the President. Beyond all question, all these considerations affecting the future action of the Government, and many others of equal weight, will occur to him. But it is not desirable that they should appear on the record to have also occurred to us? I shall vote most heartily for the resolution, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I propose to add to it the following proviso:

Provided, and only provided, That it can be done without in any wise compromising the just and equal relations of the Government of the United States, to individual citizens who are in rebellion against its authority, or releasing those rebellious citizens, directly or by implication, from their allegiance to that Government, or from the penalties they may have incurred by acts of treason as defined in the Constitution.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to take steps for the immediate relief of prisoners in the hands of the rebel authorities, by supplying them with food, clothing, and such other necessaries of life as they may require.

And in addition I beg leave to offer as an additional resolution, on another branch of the general subject, the following:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators in Congress and our Representatives be requested to take steps for the immediate release of prisoners in the hands of the rebel authorities, and for supplying them with food, clothing, and other necessaries of life, as they may require.

The Committees in the Assembly, and Speaker Raymond.

From the New-York Leader.

It was naturally supposed that, elected under such diverse and irreconcilable elements, Mr. Raymond would find difficulty in satisfying his friends in the formation of his Committees. This expectation has not been disappointed. The distribution of his favors would appear to have introduced universal discord. None but the holders of the particular prizes appear to be satisfied. The Republican Party does not seem to have been consulted as a general rule, nor is any particular section in the possession of sufficient cause for congratulation. *We believe that he has been actuated by a determination to place none but honest men in the responsible positions*, but he has disregarded the claims of men from this section of the State, at least, and especially from this City, whose characters entitled them to more prominent recognition. The New-York delegation, with the exception of Mr. Raymond's personal friends, Phelps and Coddington, have particularly suffered. Coddington, a novice to legislation, has been placed on the Committee on Cities—the most desirable position for a representative from this City—over old members of legislative experience. We learn that Dr. Kenny was the choice of the New-York delegation for this position, but their influence was disregarded. Even Noah. A. Childs suffered badly in the double shuffle. Childs, it will be remembered, was elected in the Eleventh District of this City on a Republican nomination, and attended the Republican Legislative caucus, voting there, and afterwards in the House, for Mr. Raymond. It was said that he was to receive special consideration—but he failed of his prize, if not price, and was very inhumanly left out in the cold.

We learn that Childs subsequently applied for readmission to the Democratic fold as a repentant brother, and that his case has been seriously taken into consideration by the elders of the faith—a special meeting having been held at the Delavan House on Thursday last, where Childs proffered his humble petition to be permitted to repent and return; that Mr. Coddington, who deals in the satirical, was very severe upon the derelict and dejected member, but that the hope of ultimate restoration, after suitable purgation, was held out to the unfortunate backslider.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Speaker Raymond will be able to bring organized order out of the warring discord he has produced. Mr. Raymond is a prompt, energetic, decided officer, and may be relied on to intelligently apply the rules, to keep closely up with the business of the House, and vindicate his authority with masterly ability. Unusual activity prevails among the members of both Houses, each Representative having at least one little bill of his own, and the Committees are already under full headway. When the several sections of the Union party shall have been fairly organized under their appropriate leaders, and the forces are ready to be led into action, exciting times will doubtless be witnessed in the legislative arena.

Gen. Lander's Command.

THE EVACUATION OF ROMNEY AND THE MARCH TO CUMBERLAND.

The Columbus *Journal* publishes two letters from the same correspondent, one dated at Romney, Jan. 10, and the other at Cumberland, on the 12th, from which we extract the following:

Romney, Va., Friday, Jan. 10.

Cumberland has been intensely excited for the last two days. Last night the Quartermaster sent all his stores West. Gen. Kelley was up all night receiving and sending off dispatches, and only took rest after daylight this morning. As all this indicated a movement of some kind, either by the rebels or by our troops, I determined this morning to come to the scene of action and witness the coming fight. At Green Spring Creek we received a dispatch saying all was quiet here. We took the back track and passed through the well cultivated valley of the south branch of the Potomac, and reached here about 10 o'clock, P. M.

About 6 o'clock, P. M., I saw Gen. Lander's large and manly person on the street, personally superintending the arrangements for the guard to the baggage. He sent out all the baggage with a guard of about 2,000 infantry, two guns, and six companies of cavalry. They were ordered to the Suspension Bridge, about six miles on the way to Green Springs Creek, were the soldiers were to guard the bridge and fords while the baggage crossed. They were there to wait for the rear guard, while the baggage was to push forward to Patterson's Creek, about six miles to the left of Green Springs Creek. The General is to bring up the rear. It is evident that an attack is expected either here at the bridge or at Springfield. The report is that Jackson is coming down from Big Cacapon Bridge, which he burnt yesterday, with 20,000 men, and will attack Romney to-night, and try to cut off our retreat by way of the railroad.

The boys are determined to burn the town, and every house has its guard to prevent it. They think this hard. They claim that Gen. Kelley promised that it should be burnt whenever they left it. A fort is now nearly finished, from which it was intended to shell it when our forces left. It is about one mile out on the road to the railroad.

Great trouble attended the moving of the sick. Cumberland is the proper place for all the sick, but the regiment had been keeping many of them here. As they were still in the hands of the regiments, the Acting Post Q. M. here knew nothing about them, and transportation was not prepared for them up to 6 o'clock to-night. The regiments were without transportation, and orders had been issued to have a number of teams from Wheeling, but Gen. Kelly stopped them at Cumberland for fear they might be captured, so that the regiments had to impress everything in this vicinity for their baggage, and the sick bid fair to be left; also the two guns captured at Blues' Gap, with twenty or thirty thousand rounds of navy revolver cartridges, and a small quantity of four-pounder cartridges. But Gen. Lander declared that not a sick man should be left, and not a particle of stuff over which the rebels could gloat. Finding an officer not on duty, he offered to make him Brigade Quartermaster to do the work, but he informed the General that he was a Quartermaster already, and would do the best he could.

It is now nearly 11 o'clock, and everything is on the way except the rear guard. Not a thing is left behind except our tracks, and they are buried deep in the mud. The telegraph apparatus has just been taken down, and I am ordered to prepare to go if I intend to live longer in the United States.

After describing the march to Cumberland, which was not disturbed by the enemy, but was a hard one, on account of the bad condition of the roads, the writer continues, under date of Cumberland, Jan. 12:

This morning the troops from Hancock commenced arriving. The officers arrived last night. To-day the city is full of all kinds of soldiers. A force has been sent out to New Creek, to strengthen those there. Those here will aid in any movement made by Gen. Lander. No fears for this place are entertained by those in the secret of the rebel movements, but the citizens are intensely excited. The guns were fired off to-day at Patterson's, several times, to clear them out and dry them after their muddy and wet trip; and it was soon reported that we were attacked there, and had lost nearly all our force. The constant arrival of reinforcements here to-day so entirely upset even the most quiet people, that anything would be believed, once it got upon the street in the crowd that is constantly thronging it.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Stone, of the United States Army, arrived in this city late Saturday evening, and departed for Washington last night. While here, Gen. Stone stayed at the Astor House. C. G. Myers (late Attorney-General of this State) and lady, of Ogdensburgh, and Lieut.-Col. G. R. Myers, of the army, are at the Astor House.

Professor Agassiz, from Cambridge, Mass.; Maj. Anson, from England; Capt. J. J. S. Hassle, from Alexandria, Va.; Jay Gould, of Gouldsborough, and W. H. Van Schaack, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia; Amos Bigland, of England; Major C. A. Morgan, Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, and H. S. Hawkins, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge T. L. Jewett, of Ohio; Geo. A. Nolan, of St. Louis; Capt. T. Higginbotham, Dr. W. A. Hammond, and C. H. Morgan, of the United States Army; W. N. Stewart, of the United States Navy; and Lieut. Morgan, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. P. Noyes, of Vermont; Lieut. J. G. Bond, of the United States Navy; Capt. W. L. Richmond, of the U. S. Army; Capt. E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo, and Jacob Sleeper, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Marcus Spring and family of Eaglewood, N. J.; N. Reggles and family, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Brimmer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Perkins, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Jewett, of the steamship *City of New-York*, and Capt. Wilk, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Shooting Affray at Rochester.

Rochester, Sunday, Jan. 19.

This evening about 6 o'clock an affray occurred, in a gambling room in this city, kept in Moulson's Block, in Front-street, by one Theodore Newcomb which resulted in the shooting of Samuel Milby by a Troy blackleg, named Let Hutch, *alias* Hutchinson. A faro bank was in operation, and the parties got into an altercation about the stakes. During the confusion Hutch made his escape. The wounded man lies in a very critical condition, having received the ball in the abdomen. The physicians think there is no possible chance for his recovery. Officers are on the track of the villain, and he will probably be caught.

[Advertisement.]

Fire-arms manufacturers, in want of gun-stocks, can find a responsible party to enter into a contract to furnish, finished, subject to Government inspection, any number of stocks desired, at short notice. Address "Union," Station F, Post-office.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cleator, from Kingston, Jam.—J. Solomon, Capt. W. Wilson, Dr. W. Beckett, James Minot, H. C. Kling and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 5 03 | Moon rises...10 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 29 | Gov. Island. 11 18 | Hell Gate.... 12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 19.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Prentiss, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 6, at 4 P. M., with coffee, passengers and the mails, to Walden & Booth. Was detained outside the Hook on account of the fog. Jan. 16, off the Capes of Delaware, exchanged signals with a bark, bound S., showing a white signal, with red letter Z in it.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Havre 38 ds. in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had very heavy westerly gales; split and lost sails. Dec. 25, Thos. Wales, seaman, of England, fell from the fore-yard, and was lost.

Ship Johanna, (Pruss.,) Domke, London 57 ds., in ballast to order. Had very heavy weather. Dec. 21, lat. 48 45, lon. 49, saw ship Belle of the Ocean, from Havre for New-York.

Ship Dissette & Pecoul, (Fr.,) Sarmond, Point Petre, Guadaloupe, 30 ds., in ballast to order. Had very bad weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool 28 ds., with coal and cotton to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Jan. 4, lat. 41 55, lon. 49, saw ship Lincoln, from Havre for New-York.

Ship Anna F. Schmidt, (of Kennebunk,) Mulligan, Havre 39 ds., in ballast to master. Had heavy westerly gales.

Ship Vanguard, Hallett, Liverpool Dec. 19, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Anchored in the Lower Bay, on the 18th, on account of the fog.

Ship B. S. Kimball, (of Rockland,) Hoffman, London 62 ds., in ballast to master. Has experienced westerly weather the entire passage.

Ship Adele, (Hanov.,) Clausen, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. and 12 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Ship Far West, Page, Dunkirk 40 ds., in ballast to W. F. Frost.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, Scharffenerk, St. Carlo de Ancud, Chili, 82 ds., with guano to G. Barrell. Dec. 22, lat. 11 34 N., lon. 43 26, boarded bark Wilhelmine, Lawrence, from Rio for New-York, 32 ds. out. Lost the trades in lat. 23 35, lon. 54 16, since which time have had principally N. N. W. and W. N. W. gales. Jan. 18, about 20 miles N. N. W. from the Highlands, was spoken by pilot-boat No. 17, and asked by them if we wanted a pilot; answered them "Yes;" but two large ships being astern of us, they preferred to go to them first, and leave us, although we had backed the main-yard to receive their pilot; but, seeing they did not offer to come alongside, filled away again, and stood for Sandy Hook. After an hour fell in with and engaged a steam tug, and subsequently took a pilot from boat No. 20.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Antwerp 46 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. Jan. 15, lat. 40, lon. 67, passed Brem. bark Edmund, from Havre for New-York.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hanov.,) Kilken, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. and 62 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Henrietta Elizabeth Susana, (Dutch,) Mayboone, Rotterdam 40 ds., with sugar to W. Salem.

Bark John Fyfe, Luther, Dublin 24 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham.

Brig Samuel B. Johnson, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, St. John, P. R., Jan. 3, with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Orphan, Smith, Dunkirk 31 ds., in ballast to Wm. Tyson & Co. Jan. 10, lat. 41, lon. 67, passed ship Berlin, from Flushing for New-York.

Bark Liguri, (Ital.,) Bongiovani, Limerick 61 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Edmund, (Brem.,) Wayman, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to Henning & Gosling.

Brig J. W. Lovitt, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dublin 83 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br., of Halifax,) Hartigan, St. Marks Jan. 2, with logwood to A. Smithers.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Bark Helvetia, (Brem.,) Braydorff, from Bremerhaven Nov. 8.

Brig Rose Hall, (Br.,) from Shields 83 ds.

Sailed.

Jan. 18—Brig W. R. Kibby, for Santa Martha.

Jan. 19—Steamships Bremen, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Australasian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The British ship Thomas Ann Cole, (previously reported abandoned at sea,) had a cargo of 26,478 bushels wheat.

Spoken, &c.

Amelia—Br. schr., of Halifax, for Porto Rico, Jan. 10, lat. 34 10, lon. 60 34.

A Br. steamship, with emigrants for Melbourne, 34 ds. out, Nov. 22, lat. 34 35 S., lon. 31 25.

Windward—ship, from Sunderland for Callao, Nov. 28, lat. 31 21 S., lon. 29.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John, P. R., Jan. 3, schr Peerless, for Baltimore, in 5 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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